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GREAT BRITAIN FOR BILATERAL PEACE TREATIES

President Coolidge's Proposals Keenly Commented on in London Press

OFFICIALS OPPOSE MULTILATERAL PACTS

Question of United States' Reservations Again Referred to by Papers

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON.—The British reception of President Coolidge's outlawry war proposals are critical but not unimportant. A preference for bilateral as opposed to multilateral treaties was expressed in authoritative circles when The Christian Science Monitor representative sought the British official attitude toward the American overtures for a comprehensive treaty "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy."

This should not be taken to mean that Great Britain would not sign such a treaty with the British Government regards with the greatest sympathy all attempts to reduce the possibility of war, and would do the utmost to further any methods having that end in view. It would prefer a series of bilateral or two-national treaties if it could by experience tell that when negotiations were entered for multilateral agreements against war open to all countries, one nation insisted on reservations on this point and another on that with the result that the treaty's value was seriously impaired and complications and inconsistencies were introduced.

Three Schemes Turned Down

Three such schemes have been proposed in the League of Nations: Lord Esher's treaty of 1922, Viscount Cecil's treaty of mutual assistance in 1923 and the protocol of arbitration, security and disarmament in 1924, and all have had to be turned down. Much difficulty was even found last session in the Assembly in molding the simple Polish resolution against an aggressive war to the request of most of the members. Under this document, which already binds all the League members, "All wars of aggression are, shall and always will be prohibited." Every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which may arise between the states."

Pending the receipt of the text of the draft treaty, the United States has sent to Paris, which is eagerly awaiting the official comment of the arms of America, proposals are withheld. The Western Powers, Germany says: "Such treaties . . . cannot be considered in any sense as a substitute for the League of Nations. Their tone should not mislead anyone into the belief that America is less disposed of peace than are we who stand so much nearer the vortex of the storm belt. They seem to us to argue excessive caution, but to Americans such an attitude of suspense is entirely justified. . . . What is offered appears to make not the smallest advance upon the existing Root arbitration treaties."

Question of Reservations

The Daily Telegraph said: "It goes without saying that the suggestion for the conclusion between this country and the United States of a treaty outlawing war, on the same lines as the Franco-American pact now under discussion, will be most sympathetically received. . . . but the American reservations are decidedly wider than those recently mooted in official circles in relation to 'all in' arbitration between Great Britain and foreign powers."

The paper referred also to the important subject of the rights of neutral trade at sea in time of war as failing within the United States reservations.

The Daily News reminds its readers that Great Britain and the United States have, in addition to the Root

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Russia Places Ban on Home-Brewed Liquor

By WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

FEDERAL AERIAL CONTROL VITAL, SAYS LINDBERGH

Moscow

CONFORMING with the decision of the Soviet authorities to wage an intensified campaign against samogon, or home-brewed liquor especially used by the peasants, the all-Russian Soviet executive committee has decided to forbid the manufacture of samogon, even for personal use, as well as the manufacture, sale or repair of implements designed for making samogon. Violations are punishable by a month's hard labor or a fine of 100 rubles.

The regulations will be communicated to the local authorities by radio.

Lawyer Repays Those Who Lost Through Advice

Big Estate Shared With Clients Who Did Not Fare Well—One Gets \$35,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The legal profession has found in the will of the late Gavin McNab, noted California lawyer, a precedent and a heritage. He left money to reimburse clients who lost by his advice.

The will, filed in the probate court here Jan. 3, disposes of an estate valued at between \$600,000 and \$800,000 earned in fees since Mr. McNab left his place as a youthful clerk in his famous Occidental Hotel here, and decided to stud law.

This amount \$40,000 was returned to two clients who paid Mr. McNab for advice as to investments upon which they lost.

To Mrs. A. M. Elkinton of Palo Alto, the attorney willed \$35,000 "to cover the results of certain investments I made for her and certain advice I gave her which did not turn out well."

Joseph P. Fennell of San Francisco was given \$5000 in the will, having lost incurred in the result of an investment made by Fennell on advice given by Mr. McNab. "The investment did not turn out as well as expected. This will compensate him," Mr. McNab wrote in his will, which was in his own handwriting and witnessed.

In addition to \$55,000 he left to Miss Lucy Dunn, his secretary for many years, Mr. McNab left her \$20,000 "for certain charities not to be disclosed" and added that his secretary was not to live on the sum in any way as to use the made of the \$20,000. Half of the estate Mr. McNab left to his widow. Numerous generous bequests to charities and friends also featured the will.

PAPER PLANT EXPANDS

SANDUSKY, O. (AP)—Purchase of seven additional plants is announced by the Hinde & Auch Paper Company, giving the concern a total of 26 manufacturing units in the United States and Canada. The new firms absorbed by the Hinde & Auch Company were the J. M. Raffel Company of Baltimore and the Thompson & Norris Company, with plants in Brooklyn, Boston, Brookville, Ind., Toronto, Ont., Montreal and Quebec.

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Honors Accorded Police Matron for Devoted Service to Youths

Fifty Thousand Minneapolis Boys and Girls Have Had Motherly Influence of Mrs. Schaeffer—Finds the Present Generation Sound—Urges Better Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Businessmen of Minneapolis have contributed a fund of \$8000 for the benefit of Mrs. Sarah B. Schaeffer, who has played "mother" to 50,000 boys and girls, the records show, during 27 years' service as police matron of the City Hall.

This woman, who retires from her official task Jan. 15, was honored recently at a dinner attended by judges of the State Supreme Court, District Court and Municipal Court, Mayor, Chief of Police and representative leaders from various civic organizations.

After her long residence in "Lock-up Alley," which began Jan. 16, 1901, Mrs. Schaeffer holds an optimistic view on the younger generation, a viewpoint obtained from a job which has kept her 24 hours a day ministering to those who had wandered from the straight path.

"Boys and girls are no worse today than they were when I started 27 years ago," Mrs. Schaeffer said. "They are more progressive and independent, but at heart they are no worse than any other children. It is the failure of parents to provide proper homes to rear their children that is sending more boys and girls to jails than in former years."

"If parents work to make home attractive and are particular in their work, boys and girls will not go wrong," she said. Children must be taught to respect their elders.

"Many a girl whose parents call her wayward and incorrigible is simply longing for a little 'tussing over.'

Her mother may love her devotedly,

provide carefully for her material wants, yet the girl may never—at least, since childhood—have known what it is to be truly mothered."

Artistry in Public Utilities

Remember the old water works? It was anything but handsome. But the Des Moines water plant has been made one of the central features of a beautification program. Here is a lesson for many cities. Read about it

TOMORROW

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR BOSTON DECLINE

Merchandise from all parts of the world was included in the imports of the Massachusetts Customs District, chiefly the port of Boston, for the calendar year 1927, the value of which was \$285,805,244, according to W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port. In 1926 the value of imports was \$265,879,000, and in 1922 it was \$235,507,000. Exports during the year were valued at about the same amount as 1926. In 1927 the exports were valued at \$42,707,000, including partial estimates for parts of December imports, the returns on which are not yet complete. This compares with final figures for 1926 of \$41,233,000. The export trade of Boston has been gradually receding since 1922, when the figures were \$50,545,000.

Where Trees Are Trees



MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR SAYS, 'OBEY ALL LAWS'

Cannot Choose Which Ones to Observe, He Says, and Win Respect

Solution of the Boston transit problem, more effective regulation of public utility rates, continued study of tax problems, provision for more complete judicial review of capital cases and uncompromising support for the prohibition law, were asked of the Massachusetts Legislature by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, in his annual address at the opening of its session.

"I would urge upon the people of Massachusetts the duty of observance and enforcement of all laws," he said.

Law Observance, no Choice

"The present situation, in which many of our citizens propose to select the laws they will observe, must stop. If people of standing and influence in the community may make their selection, why may not those who are less fortunate make theirs? Abraham Lincoln once said that this country could not continue half slave and half free. We certainly cannot expect to have a community in which we are willing to bring up our children if any large number of our citizens are to obey only the laws of which they personally approve, and violate the others."

"The obligation of officials to enforce our laws is no greater than the obligation of our citizens to observe them. Efficient enforcement without the co-operation of the citizens, as a whole, is impossible. We need a renaissance of respect for the law."

Designating the Boston Elevated Railway question as the most important to come before the session, the Governor said he believes in continuation of public control of the transit system through trustees, and favors a short, rather than a long, extension of this control. Quoting stock market prices he pointed out that to return the company to private control would return to the common stockholders an equity worth twice what it was when public control was inaugurated, and added that he knew of no adequate guarantee a private company could give for efficient service and necessary transit improvements and extensions.

Wants Public to Control Transport

On public utility regulation Mr. Fuller endorsed the recommendation of the Public Utilities Commission that the supervision of rates be based upon a commission basis between the commission and the State, and to prevent the establishment of the theory that rates must be based on reproduction value of the plants.

Colonel MacNider's resignation, to take effect Jan. 12, came without previous announcement. He will go into business, it is stated.

Colonel Robbins is a former commander of the Iowa Department of the American Legion.

Resignation Accepted

In accepting Colonel MacNider's resignation, Mr. Coolidge expressed appreciation of his service.

"You indicated when you took office that you would wish, after a reasonable period, to return to private life," Mr. Coolidge wrote, "and I know that you have made a great deal of sacrifice to stay on longer than you had expected."

The New York member said he did not doubt that emergency landing fields are necessary for some fliers, but he always thought that when

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MEXICAN 'FILES' FORGED, SENATE INQUIRY SHOWS

Hearst "Documents" Are Pronounced Spurious by Handwriting Experts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Handwriting experts employed by William R. Hearst at the request of the special Senate committee investigating the so-called Mexican "files" published in his newspaper have pronounced the documents "spurious."

The report of the experts was made to the Senate Investigating Committee by William A. Deford, counsel for Mr. Hearst.

Coincident with the presentation of the report, other witnesses, including James R. Shefield, formerly United States Ambassador, gave testimony questioning the authenticity of the documents obtained for the Hearst newspapers by Miguel Avila, and denying that the American Embassy had ever purchased any Mexican documents.

"Unquestionably Not Genuine."

One of the handwriting experts, Elbridge W. Stein, of New York City, reported that: "All the disputed signatures of P. Elias Calles (President of Mexico) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine."

The other expert, Jay Fordyce Wood, likewise pronounced the documents spurious, and added that the signatures of President Calles in the documents were not written by the same person.

"It should be noted," he continued, "that evidences of the same type writer and the same reporter appear in certain of these papers purporting to originate in entirely different departments."

David E. Smiley, general manager of the North American Newspaper Alliance, told the committee that John P. Hearst, the Hearst who directed Avila, and at one time was a space writer for the Philadelphia Public Ledger in Mexico City, had furnished the Public Ledger what purported to be a copy of a letter from Robert La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, to President Calles. Denounced as "Forgery."

Mr. Smiley said the State Department could not authenticate the letter and that Senator La Follette denounced it as "a forgery and a fake."

Avila then denied previous testimony of Frank Y. McLaughlin of Superior, Wis., that Avila had offered a document to him.

"Do you know that every expert who has examined these documents says they are forgeries?" he was asked.

"Yes sir."

"What's your opinion about them now?"

"They say they are forgeries; I guess they are."

Avila said he never looked at the documents after procuring them from Pedro Gonzalez in Mexico City and Francisco Tovar in New York.

Later he insisted that he believed that the documents were genuine. Besides I saw them taken from the file," he said.

ROOSEVELT CLUB INDORSES HOOVER

The Roosevelt Club of Boston endorses Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for the Republican presidential nomination, Robert M. Washburn.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mid-winter meeting and dinner for members of the Men's Republican organization of Essex County, Hawthorne Hotel, Somerville.

Lecture by Lowell Thomas, auspices of Junior Division, benefit Temporary Hospital Fund, M. S. P. C. C., Symphony Hall, 8:30.

Illustrated lecture on "Naturalist's Adventures" by Edward Wilson, by Audubon Society of Boston, Society of Natural History, Museum Building, 234 Berkeley Street, 8:30.

Improvement Association, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, Boston City Club.

Flame in New England and Flood Prevention, talk by Prof. H. K. Barnes, M. I. T., auspices of the Affiliated Clubs, Boston Society of Boston, Affiliated Room, 7:15.

Ladies section, Postern Square and Companie Club, 8.

Meeting of Mrs. A. J. George on "The Three-Power Naval Conference and Its Outcome in Congress," Women's Republic Club, 48 Emerson Street, 8.

Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., the Knickerbocker Social Club, Young Men's Club room, 10:30.

Downey Club, gymnasium, 4:45.

George Williams Club, Young Men's Club room, 9.

Boston Opera shows, Hotel Statler and Copley Plaza.

Poultry show, Mechanics Building, 8.

Book sale, Library, Burbank and His Magic Garden, 8:30.

Lecture on "Clipper Ships" by Herbert W. Gleason, Harvard Club, 8:30.

Rehearsals of Boston Opera, auspices of Y. M. C. U. Union Hall, Berkley St., 8.

Theaters

"Rosalie," Shubert.

"Mary Martin," Copley.

"The Ghost Prince," Opera House.

"The Student Prince," Beacon Hill.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Regular meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Elmwood Headquarters, 31 Vernon Street, 10:30 and 2.

Annual meeting of the American Legion of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 2.

Needs of Our Afro-American Neighbor," by A. Philip Randolph of New York, Tremont Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2.

Thursday morning meeting, Political Department, Women's Republican Club, 10:30. Many patriotic songs will entertain. Women's Republican Club, 44 Beacon Street, 11.

The Business of Entertaining, M. H. Morrissey, 10 E. Abbott, at the Keith-Albee Theater, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.

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burn, president of the club, has announced. Mr. Washburn also made public a letter from George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, urging this action. The club came into national notice by its sponsoring of the Borah-Butler debate on prohibition, and has a limited membership of 1000.

"The membership of this club," said Mr. Washburn, "has demonstrated that it is for Hoover by a majority vote over all the other presidential possibilities combined. It believes in the principle of the pledged delegate, that the party in the primaries should determine the presidential nominee."

GREAT BRITAIN STUDIES PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitration treaty which fails for renewal this summer, the further treaty signed September, 1914, "with regard to the establishment of a peace commission" under which "all disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for and in fact is achieved under existing agreements, shall when diplomatic methods have failed be referred for investigation and report to a permanent international commission, and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during investigation and before a report has been submitted."

Interest in the subject of the outlawing of war continues at a high pitch among the general public and the University Liberal Societies put the subject of disarmament first on its agenda when it opened a conference in Manchester on Tuesday. A resolution, unanimously passed, called for "the conclusion of international treaties for the limitation and progressive reduction of armaments which must be accompanied by the acceptance of a general agreement or particular agreement for all in arbitration."

As a first step this country should immediately ratify the optional clause of the pact of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and should attempt to reopen negotiations with the United States for a naval agreement."

Speedy Agreement Seen on American Plan for Outlawry of War

By CARLSON FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The New Year's present that the United States offered to Britain on the first day of 1928 is Washington's still being examined at the Quai d'Orsay, Middle of Britain.

French Foreign Minister has another telegram asking Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, for precise interpretation of certain passages in the proposed text. In some quarters this message is described as a reply, but this description can scarcely be justified. Nevertheless, the French in confining themselves to matters of detail appear officially to accept the document as a whole.

There cannot be a question concerning the outcome of the negotiations, despite the criticisms ex-

He's in the Navy Now



FEDERAL AERIAL CONTROL VITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed somewhat ungenerously in anti-Briand quarters. There it is sought to show that there is virtually no difference between the present pact and the existing arbitration agreements signed by Mr. Root and M. Jusserand in February, 1908, and the second, signed by M. Jusserand and Mr. Bryan in September, 1914. They minimize the effect of the warm preamble. They emphasize the effect of the exceptions, such as matters touching national sovereignty or a third power or the Monroe Doc-

rejection of the decision of the arbitral court whenever a dispute arises.

If the United States Senate can reject a decision, the pact would virtually be annulled. What the French wish is the frank examination of every conceivable objection in order that a thoroughly water-tight treaty can eventually be signed. Not for one moment can the result of the Franco-American discussion be doubted, and it is anticipated that a speedy agreement on the precise terms will be reached.

Attempts to Belittle Pact

These attempts to belittle the importance of a Franco-American pact for the perpetuation of peace are confined, however, to limited political spheres. While the official view is properly reserved, its satisfaction on the main issue grows. That the main point consists in giving proof of special friendship which has bound together France and North America since the birth of the United States. A declaration of these fraternal relations at the head of the treaty meets French desire.

Yet there is an American tendency to weaken this expression of amity by extending it to all other countries. While France cannot object to such an admiral ambition as the establishment of universal friendship, stress is laid on the fact that France has obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations which might be in contradiction with a general pact. Therefore it is considered better not to extend an identical pact to other nations, but rather to allow other nations separately to conclude similar arrangements with the United States.

No Difficulty Likely

The difference is diplomatically considerable and will readily be appreciated at Washington. No difficulty should arise on this score. The French view is that each peace pact should be bilateral. There should not be one multilateral pact unless special provision is made for the fulfillment of the duties of the League members. Clearly there is merely a question of procedure here and no opposition of the policy.

The French also request information on the possibility of senatorial

of the foundation. They are elected to fill existent vacancies and the total number of trustees is now 13.

The World Peace Foundation, which was organized in 1919 by endorsement from Edwin Ginn, has a clientele throughout the United States and abroad by reason of its regular publications on international relations, and is the chief American source of official information on international co-operative bodies by reason of its agencies for the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice and other official organizations.

FORD TO STAGE HIS OWN SHOW

Complete Line of Cars, Airplanes, Tractors to Be Exhibited Free

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Reconvening after a two weeks' recess over the Christmas holidays, Congress has resumed its legislative duties in what will be an uninterrupted session until at least early in June.

The House began its work of putting through the first regular ap-

propriation bill, that providing for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor. With the exception of a few days each week for general debate and consideration of minor measures, the House will de-

vote most of its time in completing

consideration of the major supply bills.

This work is expected to take until the middle of March, by which time measures on the major controversial issues, such as flood control, farm relief, Boulder Dam, naval expansion, will be ready to be taken up.

Senator Cutting Seated

The Senate started its proceedings

by seating Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, named to

replace Antonio A. Jones (D.).

Owing to the fact that Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator-elect from Illinois, and William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, have been refused seats and their cases sent to committees for further study and inquiry, Mr. Cutting's accession gives the Republicans a nominal majority in one of the Senate.

Mr. Ford is expected to open the show, which, besides displaying the current Ford models, will give a glimpse into the whole Ford production, including the Stout all-metal airplanes, the most recent addition to the Ford line. The machine in which Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of the transatlantic flyer, flew to Mexico, is expected to be shown.

Gaston Plaintiff, eastern manager of the Ford Company, announced that Mr. Ford was making enough automobile equipment and accessories, in addition to his various industrial products, to meet the needs of the world.

Mr. Plaintiff said, there has been such widespread interest in Ford products that the show rooms are not large enough to show them, therefore Madison Square Garden was selected.

Besides the Ford cars there will be shown tractors, farm machinery, saw-mill equipment in which the tractor is employed for motive power, contractors' machinery, snowplows, various kinds of truck bodies and other equipment particularly for use on the farm.

Another phase of the exhibition will include the Ford chemical by-products, one of the largest of which is charcoal fuel made from sawdust and pressed into briquettes. This product alone, it is reported, has grown into a business of \$14,000,000 a year. There will also be model iron men, Mountain Chemical plant and some of the materials made.

No admission fee will be charged.

PEACE FOUNDATION ELECTS TRUSTEES

Appointment is made by Raymond T. Rich, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, of the election of Willis J. Abbott, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., as trustees

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL

Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, at 8:15

David Blair McClosky

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 7, at 8:00

DONALD FRANCIS

James Miles Booth

MARGARET KENT HUBBARD, Accompanist

Management: Willard Meakin

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 7, at 8:00 p.m.

DONALD FRANCIS

James Miles Booth

Margaret Kent Hubbard, Accompanist

Management: Willard Meakin

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James Miles Booth

Margaret Kent Hubbard, Accompanist

MORE WOMEN ACTIVE IN 1928 POLITICS ASKED

Help Write Platforms of Both Parties, Advice of Leaders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — More women political cooks this presidential year, taking an active part on the inside of politics where the dishes are prepared for the voters, is the hope of Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, and of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Besides taking a responsible part as voters in the 1928 nominations and elections, Miss Sherwin said, in a message to the Minneapolis Tribune, of the women voters:

To Aid in Platforms

"I should like to see them help responsibly and effectively as party members in framing party platforms. This year I expect to hear them clamor for information on issues incorporated or avoided in the platforms. I look forward but beyond 1928 to a demand for information as a factor in all phases of political choice."

"More immediate accomplishment I hope to see more and more women active in the parties of their choice, particularly conscientious women experienced in the social services of their communities.

"I hope to see them using the direct primary to choose the candidates of their parties, realizing that no action of voters is so important as taking part in nominations and that the direct primary is the best means now in use for giving the average voter, especially the woman voter, that opportunity."

More Active Part

"I hope to see a gain in 1928 in the number of qualified women seeking and elected to office. Particularly, I look to see more women equipped and serving on election boards and commissions with exact knowledge of the election laws and the determination to sustain the intention of the laws to prevent fraudulent voting."

Said Mrs. Sherman, in part:

"We want every qualified woman voter to cast her vote at the polls, but we are equally concerned that the vote she casts shall be an intelligent one. We are being forcibly reminded that many club women must no longer confine themselves to the writing of essays. They must write platforms, too. They must not be content to be onlookers of the job of the Nation's housekeeping, they must be participants."

"I hope the Federal Government will attain a greater degree of success in the enforcement of prohibition, and that all candidates for office be required to state their intention concerning law enforcement, includ-

PACT OF AMITY RENEWAL URGED

Negotiations Regarding Treaty Open Between Rome and Belgrade

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

ROME — Negotiations have been opened between the Rome and Belgrade governments to extend for a further period of six months the date on which the pact of amity signed by Benito Mussolini and Nicholas Paschitch on Jan. 27, 1927, may be either denounced or renewed. This treaty, which only momentarily proves the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, would normally lapse on Jan. 27 next year, unless it is denounced or renewed a year in advance, namely, the twenty-seventh of this month.

The relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have not yet resumed that cordiality which would enable the respective governments to renew the pact of friendship. It is admitted that its denunciation at the present moment would certainly create complications which both governments are anxious to avoid.

At the same time a mutual understanding on this point might have a beneficial effect on public opinion in the two countries and should be regarded as a first sign toward a general improvement in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

MR. AND MRS. MORROW GOING TO HAVANA

MEXICO CITY (P) — Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. Morrow, plan to leave Mexico City on Jan. 10 for Vera Cruz, whence they will sail aboard the French steamship Cuba on the 11th for Havana for the Pan-American Conference.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (P) — Two of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Havana, opening Jan. 16, have started for Cuba.

Dr. Maximo H. Zepeda, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will join his party at Panama. Dr. Carlos Caudra Pasos, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Joaquin Gomez, Nicaraguan authority on international law, were the two who just departed.

MOTOR BUS FIRMS FORM ASSOCIATION

Motor coach operators in New England, including motorbus subsidiaries of the larger steam and electric railroads, have formed a New England Motor Bus Association with headquarters in Boston, affiliated with the American Automobile Association. A. P. Russell, of the New England Transportation Company, subsidiary of the New Haven railroad, is president, and among the member companies are the Boston & Maine Transportation Co., the Boston Elevated Railway Co., the Connecticut

HONDURAS ADDS ITS TRIBUTE TO COL. LINDBERGH

Flier Says Aviation Field Is One of the Best He Has Found on Trips

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (P) — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will avoid the district of northern Nicaragua, which recently has been the scene of fighting between United States Marines and rebels, on his flight to Managua, Nicaragua.

When asked about his route from here, Colonel Lindbergh said: "I will go from Tegucigalpa to Leon, Nicaragua, and then to Managua, but I will not stop at Leon."

The flier dropped through a misty rain and dark clouds to a city he decked with flowers in his honor when he landed at 1:55 p.m. Tuesday from San Salvador. Flower-covered arches bridged the route he followed from the flying field through the city. One of them represented his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, another the American eagle, and a third the volcanoes of Central America. Six girls presented the flier with a great bouquet in behalf of the women who drew the "Bill of Rights" in 1848, the National Woman's Party conducted simultaneous meetings Jan. 3, in various parts of the country.

In New York City, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Syracuse, and Philadelphia speakers will hark back to the days of the convention in 1848 and to the little group of intrepid women who faced the ridicule of their times with their demand for equality. Especially will the speakers emphasize the words and the deeds of Lucretia Mott, one of the outstanding figures among the 1848 pioneers.

All of these meetings, as at one on Jan. 1 at the national headquarters in Washington, plans were announced for the vigorous campaign which the National Woman's Party will carry on in Congress and the state legislatures this year for the removal of legal discriminations which still operate against women. Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, in whose home the New York meeting was held, repeated the words of Lucretia Mott at the convention in 1848. "In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object."

"These words characterize the campaign of the National Woman's Party," said Mrs. Pell. "While many states have passed bills removing legal discriminations against women much remains to be done and we shall continue our efforts to interest women and to enlist the help of legislators to finish the work begun by Lucretia Mott and her coworkers."

Miss Adelaide Stedman and Miss Florence Rogatz enumerated legal discriminations against women and Mrs. Martha Davis, a great granddaughter of Lucretia Mott, told incidents of her work.

The Philadelphia meeting took place at Fairhill Friends Meeting House after which the audience went to the grave of Lucretia Mott.

NOW LOOK AT HIM

NEW YORK (P) — Robert E. M. Cowie has been on the job every working day since he immigrated from Scotland 47 years ago and invested all his money, except \$5, in a ticket for transportation as far west from Boston as possible. The money was enough to take him to Cleveland, where he got a job as an office boy. Now he is president of the American Railway Express Company.

WINCHESTER

Just Received!

Special Purchase Genuine

GOLFLEX
NEW YORK

DRESSES

to be sold at less than

One Half
Regular Prices

15.00 and 22.50



WINCHESTER
Sportswear for Women

1310 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

at Coolidge Corner

Shop at leisure. Plenty of Parking Space.

as announced here, are: The usual rule with many landlords of excluding families with children is reversed by giving preference to families with children, men who work on the building and do their best will have preference in rentals; references are investigated to insure exclusion of persons found undesirable; buildings are to be built two rooms deep, so that each room will have sunlight and cross-ventilation, which is made possible by the garden and playground spaces; construction to be of brick.

Each apartment will have its own refrigeration equipment. Provision is to be made for drying laundry on the roof. Racks for hanging clothes will be provided to spare the dwellers the usual disfiguring spectacle of draped lines of laundry across courts. Dumbwaiters are to be provided to carry clothes to the roofs.

On the ground floors there will be rooms for baby carriages and special rooms for mothers and babies. Playgrounds will be equipped with sand piles, swings, slides and other recreational facilities.

Rooms in the apartments will average in size about as follows: 3 feet by 10 feet and 6 inches; dining room, 10 feet by 12 feet and 6 inches; bedroom, 10 feet square; living room, 10 feet by 15 feet; dining alcove, 5 feet by 7 feet.

Andrew J. Thomas of New York, well-known architect of housing projects, has made the building plans similar to the John D. Rockefeller Jr. housing accommodations in Manhattan and Bronx, N. Y., and at Bayonne, N. J.

The probabilities are that tenants will come from distant points as well as the immediate neighborhood to obtain high-grade living quarters, at low rentals, according to Albert Weiten, realtor, who sold the land and is active in the undertaking.

GOODRICH OFFICIAL QUIT

AKRON, O. (P) — W. O. Rutherford has announced his resignation as vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company. He had been with the company for 26 years, serving as general sales manager for years.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, (P) — Colonel Lindbergh left a very favorable impression here. Many Salvadorean commenting that he was the very best possible ambassador that could have been sent to the Spanish-speaking countries.

The American flier before his departure sent a letter to the American Legation to President Romero-Bosque thanking him and his Government for their hospitality and many concessions. Colonel Lindbergh also called upon Col. Antonio Claramount, Chief of Salvadorean aviation, to compliment him upon Salvador's aviation progress.

MODEL HOUSING AT LOW RENTAL

Nine Buildings at Chicago Will Have Playground and Garden Setting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU CHICAGO — Built around three acres of playgrounds and gardens, nine buildings of four and five stories with apartments ranging from three rooms to seven rooms and two baths are to be erected on the near north side here by Marshall Field III in giving Chicago its first big modern housing development for families of small income.

In this effort to supply modern homes at low rentals, an investment of more than \$4,000,000 will be made in land and buildings. It is expected that the first unit will be opened Oct. 1.

Some of the details of the plan,

SIERRA LEONE IS TO DEVELOP PLATINUM FIELD

Analysis Shows Metal Compares Favorably With That From Urals

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON — An official analysis shows that platinum from the Sierra Leone field compares favorably in composition with the same metal from the Urals and South Africa. This is announced in a British Government communiqué, which adds that these West African alluvial deposits, extending over 40 square miles, are "likely to be of considerable importance."

At present, it will be recalled, nearly half the world's platinum comes from Russia.

"Detailed information regarding the locality of the platinum discoveries," the communiqué adds, "will be given any firm who can satisfy the Sierra Leone Government of their financial standing and bona fide intention and capacity to undertake mining operations in the event of these being likely to prove profitable."

"The Sierra Leone Government, however, reserves power to limit the number of prospecting rights issued in respect to this locality."

NEW YEAR MOTORISTS OBSERVE LIQUOR LAW

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Less evidence of intoxicated drivers than at any recent year was encountered by motor rescue workers Saturday night and Sunday morning, it is reported here. Despite the fact that the streets were in bad condition due to heavy snowfall and zero

weather, very few accidents occurred, according to T. L. Russell, manager of service for the Chicago Motor Club. He attributed this showing to a reduction in wet celebrations in public places. One garage operator stated that calls for help from revelers was less than half what he expected in view of previous New Year's experience.

TRAIN OPERATE CROSSING GATES

New Device Reported to Have Met All Safety Tests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — New type railroad crossing gates that are automatically operated by the approaching train have been successfully tried by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric Railroad, not a single failure having occurred during an experimental period of two months, it is reported.

This device still stands in the test stage, this safety gate "gives promise of solving the old problem of furnishing nearly perfect crossing protection without the risk of the uncertain human element" and without the prohibitive cost of elaborate automatic gates, an official statement from the railroad said.

A feature of this new gate is that it is not damaged by the failure of a vehicle to stop when the arms are down, it was pointed out. If the barrier is struck it swings parallel to the road, and thus permits passage of the vehicle and then returns to normal position. A signal man needs to make only one trip in 24 hours to inspect the mechanism and change parts.

HONORS NEW YORK DOCTOR

NEW YORK (P) — In recognition of his work among Spanish soldiers returning from the Roman War, the order of Alfonso XII was conferred on Dr. J. Eastman Sheehan. The presentation was made in behalf of King Alfonso XIII by Dr. Florentino Aguirre, who said the award was probably the only one of its kind to be conferred on an American.

Auditoriums are financially successful as they emulate the capaci-

Repeal Tax on Amusements, Auditorium Managers Plead

Federal Levy Called Serious Impediment to General Cultural Advancement

ties of the three-ring circus, it was brought out at the meeting here. The building which can accommodate the most gatherings simultaneously is the one whose books show a profit.

Size Cut by Curtain

Mr. Grieb explained the latest way of gaining elasticity by describing a curtain which can be used to cut down the size of the main arena to any desired seating capacity, thus providing additional means of utilizing the large hall when only smaller gatherings are available.

The least successful auditoriums at present are those privately owned, according to Louis Shouse, manager of the Kansas City convention hall. Mr. Shouse will act as host to the national Republican convention which opens in his building June 12.

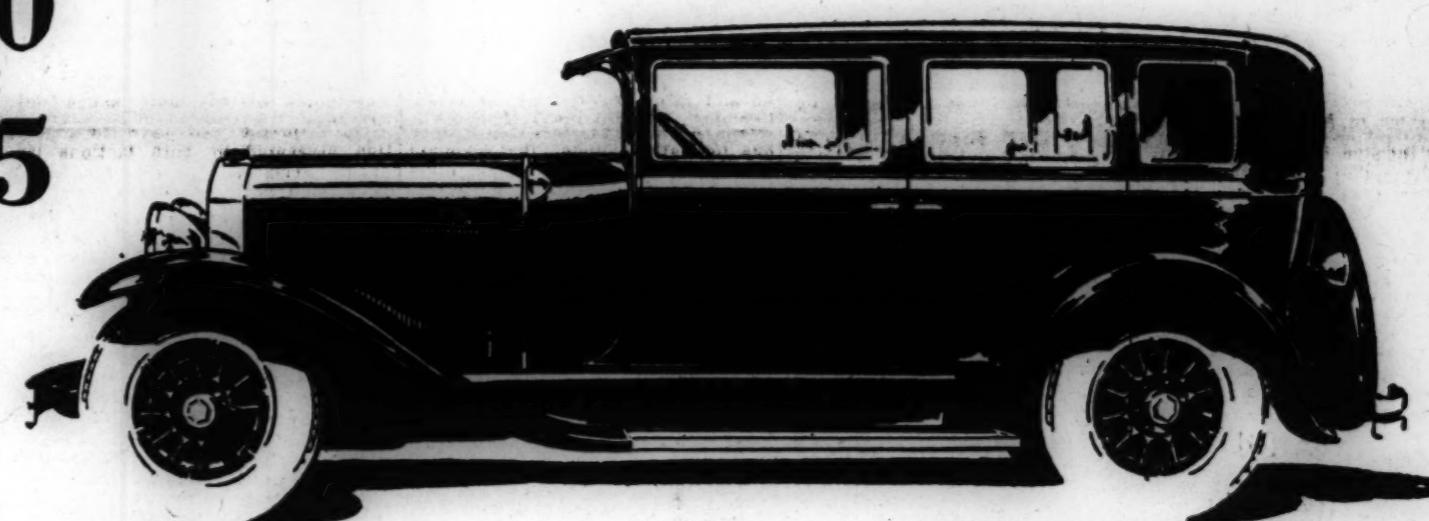
Many auditoriums which have been changed from private to municipal ownership have been able to transfer balances from the debt to the credit side of the ledger, he said. The most successful auditoriums, in his belief, are those quasi-publicly owned; that is, owned by a large number of citizen stockholders.

ALMA GLUCK LOSES TAX SUIT

NEW YORK (P) — Alma Gluck, prima donna and wife of Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, has lost suit to recover \$6592 paid as part of her excess profit tax for 1917. The court held that royalties on phonograph records are earned legally during the years in which the records are sold and not when the master record is made, as was Mrs. Gluck's contention. Auditoriums are financially successful as they emulate the capaci-

General Motors Presents

the Reward of a Great Year's Business



LA SALLE follows CADILLAC In Lower Prices on the Entire La Salle Line

By marketing more than 15,000 cars in nine months, La Salle has reached the goal set for it as a full year's achievement when Cadillac created this beautiful companion car.

is

The Cadillac company planned, by giving beauty and value in excess of all previous standards, to win for the eight-cylinder La Salle a market larger than so fine a car had ever been able to command before.

The purpose in this was precisely the same as the policy which has always governed Cadillac and recently resulted in new and lower Cadillac prices—to command by law.

ish value-giving a demand so great for the La Salle Eight that economies and efficiencies would automatically ensue which would make it possible to lower prices on the entire La Salle line.

is

Enjoy the Prestige and Satisfaction of a La Salle Now
Only a small outlay is required. Appraisal value of your present car acceptable as cash. The balance payable in terms to suit your convenience.

A Lower Price on Every Model of La Salle's Complete Line

\$2350 to \$2875 f. o. b. Detroit

New Additions to La Salle Line

Two-Passenger Business Coupe, \$2350; Five-Passenger Coupe, \$2625; Five-Passenger Cabriolet Sedan, \$2675; Seven-Passenger Family Sedan, \$2575. All prices j. o. b. Detroit.

Every La Salle is complete with all modern equipment, much of which is usually obtainable on other cars only at extra cost, and including at the new lower prices. Winter Front,

Also Available in Special Fleetwood Custom Built Models

LA SALLE
Companion Car to Cadillac

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH

Gov. Smith's Annual Message Defines Stand on Prohibition

Criticizes Adoption of Amendment Without Referendum, but Says Law Should Be Enforced—Supporters to Use Message to Aid Presidential Candidacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—A detailed review of what he considers the important accomplishments of his four terms as Governor and a thorough discussion of several issues with a national aspect, notably agriculture, prohibition, civil rights, water power and budget reform, are contained in Governor Smith's message to the Legislature, which convened here Jan. 4.

By a widespread circulation of this document, his supporters hope to eliminate some of the opposition and give him the Democratic nomination for President.

While the message reviewed past accomplishments and present problems at length, it offered only one important recommendation that Governor Smith has not made previously to the Legislature, the removal of sentencing power from judges and lodging it in a state-wide board of sentence.

Equality of Opportunity
In strong contrast to previous messages which have discussed agriculture only casually, the present one pictures New York State as a leader in progressive agricultural legislation and refers directly to the middle western farm relief problem in the statement that "both national and state policies should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it."

The message again sets forth the Governor's previous suggestion for a state water-power authority with power to sell bonds to develop the St. Lawrence River and other state-owned power resources and condemns the Republican proposal to seize the hydroelectric resources for private development under strict state regulation.

He declared himself against all unnecessary infringements of civil rights, demanded the repeal of the motion-picture censorship law, condemned the Legislature for ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919 without first referring it to the people through a referendum, but reiterated his promise to enforce the law as long as it is a law.

Popular Vote on Amendments
Governor Smith reminded the Socialists that he was opposed to the ousting by the 1921 Assembly of five Socialists elected to it from New York City and declared his opposition to such measures as one passed the same year requiring an oath of allegiance from public school teachers.

Thorough Research Urged
"There is one sure way," he said, "to get the full benefit of hydroelectric energy for the small store-keeper, the small home-owner and the people on the farm, and that is to have the State retain the ownership not only of the source of the power, but of the development works. The comprehensive plan prepared by the Power Authority can do with the distribution and study and research. It will have to be part of the plan which in its turn will have to receive legislative approval before it can be effective. No harm can come to the State by a trial along the same lines already adopted for other great public developments by means of an authority. Nobody can honestly and conscientiously oppose it unless they belong to that reactionary Bourbon group who are against public ownership or public development of any resource."

Roger P. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel, strode, swinging his cane, up and down the paths of Lincoln Park, Chicago, for several weeks. All the Chicago squirrels came to know him and to love him partly because they had never seen a squirrel so old and yet so spry, and partly because Mr. Scroggins wears a high hat every day, and yet is as simple and nice as anyone who has never heard of a

Rising Costs Not Discussed
He refrained from discussing the huge increase in expenditures in New York during his four terms, deferring that until his budget message, which will be submitted within the next two weeks. He did, however, discuss departmental reorganization of the state government at length and declared that "it is already conceded that the reorganization is the most progressive and thorough reform in the structure of state government undertaken by any state in the Union."

The section relating to agriculture is outlined according to the most significant parts of the bill and as an outright bid for support from the Democrats in the agricultural states. He stressed what New York State has done to foster co-operative marketing during his administration and declared that "there is probably no other state which has placed on the statute books such adequate and complete co-operative marketing legislation as has New York during the 10-year period since 1918."

"A state fails in its duty to agriculture," he continued, "which merely enforces the regulatory statutes related to the safeguarding of its food supply. The state, by wise and prudent policies, should foster and up-build agriculture and consider the full well-being of those engaged in it. This New York State is doing. Among other things, the State, by liberal appropriations, is improving its system of rural schools and is also equipping its rural youth with a knowledge of the science of agriculture. Equal opportunity for the education of their youth so generously afforded to city dwellers, must also be presented to the farming community."

System of State Roads
"One of the great factors in the promotion of agriculture in this State is its good system of state roads. We have not only supplied the means of

of this State as our own statutes and our own Constitution. In fact, the Constitution of the United States itself declares that document and the laws made pursuant to it to be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and the laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Aside from the limited number of policemen who patrol the sparsely settled sections of the State, the State's police power is delegated and we find it exercised in the first instance by the village constable, the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and the police officials of the cities. I speak only the truth when I say that the people of any locality get the degree of law enforcement upon which they insist and for which they are willing to pay."

Will Remove Law Officials

"As far as I am concerned, in obedience to my oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, I have repeatedly promised the people that, so far as it lies in my power in the constitutional or statutory law, I will remove from office, upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcement of the law. Obedience to law is the foundation stone upon which the structure of government rests. Under law enforcement, uniformity of justice is necessary to preserve the dignity and the majesty of the law. Law enforcement must of necessity begin with arrest. Too many misinformed people look for detailed enforcement from the head rather than from the root of police power."

On strictly state matters the Governor asked a study of the regulation and promotion of aviation and renewed many of his previous recommendations, including the four-year term for Governor, with elections in nonpresidential years; biennial sessions of the Legislature; increased home rule to cities and villages; a legislative study of county government; direct primaries for all nominations; abandonment of the state census, and many labor and public welfare statutes.

Water-Power Development

"The question of water-power development," he said, "is receiving at the present time nation-wide attention. Giant power combines naturally will stand against the proposal of a public authority, but it is difficult to be in sympathy with their viewpoint because it is purely selfish."

"I think you will have to agree with me that all the talk we hear about regulation after we have parted with the source of power is more or less academic discussion of the general principle of rate regulation. As it is, we have not been any too successful with rate regulation.

"With these power resources become integrated, it is proposed in some of the giant power schemes we planned, it is possible that we may lose our rate control over them altogether, just as we have over the railroads in the State, which are now deemed, by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, to be engaged in interstate commerce, and, therefore, not subject to regulation by the State.

Opponents of the direct primary

"There is one sure way," he said, "to get the full benefit of hydroelectric energy for the small store-keeper, the small home-owner and the people on the farm, and that is to have the State retain the ownership not only of the source of the power, but of the development works. The comprehensive plan prepared by the Power Authority can do with the distribution and study and research.

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public developments by means of an authority. Nobody can honestly and conscientiously oppose it unless they belong to that reactionary Bourbon group who are against public ownership or public development of any resource."

Opponents of the direct primary

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DEMOCRATS SEE HOPE DAWN FOR PARTY HARMONY

Jackson Day Rally Expected to Clarify Views Upon Issues and Candidates

MENTAL FLOW METROS DENIES
WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders are preparing for the greatest Jackson Day rally ever held by the party.

More than a thousand acceptances to invitations already have been received and several hundred more are anticipated. The gathering to be held in the capital on the evening of Jan. 12, as part of the activities of the Democratic National Committee, which will convene to select a convention city, will be the first important assembly of Democratic leaders since the nomination contest at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, in 1924.

At the head of the host of Democratic state and local leaders there are expected to be present the outstanding national leaders of the party and its possible Presidential standard bearers.

Mr. Davis to Preside

John W. Davis, the party nominee in 1924, is to preside at the Jackson Day dinner, and Claude Bowers, author and member of the editorial staff of the *New York World*, will deliver the keynote address.

Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, characterized the Jackson Day dinner "harmony feast," and it is the expectation of party leaders that the meeting will clarify the situation within their ranks and permit some authoritative conclusions as to the standing of the various Presidential candidates and sentiment regarding them.

Five cities are actively in the race for the Democratic convention: Miami, Fla.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; San Francisco, and Chicago.

Republicans to Meet

While the Democrats are meeting and conferring, Republican leaders will convene in Kansas City, Mo., for advance preparations for their convention, which will be held in that city early in June. The arrangements committee of the Republican National Committee will confer with city and state executives on plans for handling the convention.

The next few weeks will also see the active opening of the pre-convention campaign in both parties, with the required circulation of petitions in the several states in behalf of candidates who wish to enter the primaries in these states. The first of the primaries will be held in New Hampshire on March 6, and after that there will be a rapid succession of primary elections. The Republicans must choose 1089 delegates and the Democrats 1068.

B. & M. 1928 PROGRAM IS PROGRESSIVE ONE

Reconstruction Work Calls for \$6,000,000 Fund

Permanent reconstruction of the bridges and roadbeds of the Boston & Maine Railroad which were temporarily restored after the New England floods of last November will be put under way in a \$6,000,000 program of new work during 1928, ac-

cording to an announcement by George Hannauer, president of the railroad. With the resumption of service on three branches last week, the Boston & Maine was able to report every mile of its 946 miles of lines affected by the flood has been restored to operation.

The year's budget includes 92 new bridges, to cost \$2,050,000, of which about one-fourth is flood replacement work. Rock ballasting of rights of way, heavier rails, and bridge improvements will constitute the rest of the expenditures.

Nine steel spans will be installed at Hoosick Junction, N. Y.; North Pownal, Vt.; Livermore Falls, N. H.; Woodstock and Lebanon, N. H. In addition, 100,000 tons of stone filling material have been or will be used in washouts or along river banks.

SEAMEN'S PAY LAW BROADENED

Advances in Foreign Ports Included—Insurance Case Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Jones law, under which seamen are permitted to demand unpaid wages on reaching port, was held by the Supreme Court, Jan. 3, to permit masters of foreign ships to include in the calculation the advances made when the seamen joined the vessel in foreign waters.

The case was brought against the British steamship Archimedes and was considered of great importance by the seamen's unions which had succeeded in having advanced payments to American seamen prohibited.

The British Embassy, permitted to appear through counsel in the case, insisted advance payments be lawful in Great Britain because on British ships, demanding wages came in upon reaching a port, seamen could not ignore the advances which they had received.

The court refused to pass on an order of the Missouri superintendent of insurance, issued in 1922, making a 10 per cent reduction on fire, lightning, hail and windstorm insurance issued by stock insurance companies.

The case was brought by the Actua and 156 other insurance companies authorized to do business in Missouri, but the court held it presented no federal question.

Disapproving probations granted Dr. Frederick A. Cook in Texas and Glen Murray in Nebraska, the court held federal courts have no authority to place prisoners on probation after they have begun serving their sentences.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kinney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles A. Ziegler, Toronto, Can.; Dr. O. A. Ziegler, Can.; Dr. Helen A. Littleton, H. H. Miss Glenn Adams, Manchester, N. H.; Paul G. Nutt, Hartford, Conn.; Ross Whitney, Chicago, Ill.

PHOTOSTAT FOR TOWN RECORDS

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Town records made by photostat instead of by handwriting or typewriting have been held valid by the Vermont Supreme Court. The decision was made in a friendly test case against E. A. Booth, town clerk of Bennington, who has been making his records by the photostatic method for some time.

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STATE PADLOCK LAW URGED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Civic League Says Power Is Needed to Afford "Clean Town for Every Child"

A state padlock law modeled on the lines of the federal practice which has aided in prohibition enforcement will be pressed for a second consideration this year before the Massachusetts Legislature. The bill, filed by the town protective committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, has been presented as a measure by which a state can protect against violations of law by roadhouses and night clubs.

The bill would provide that upon proof of the repeated use of premises for the sale of liquor or other illegal purposes the police might have the place declared a nuisance and closed by court order. A similar measure was recommended a year ago by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner of Boston, and failed by only eight votes out of more than 200 to pass in the House of Representatives.

"There is need of a quick summary process by which night clubs and roadhouses that persistently offend can be closed up by stopping entirely the use of the premises," the town protective committee declares. "This bill would put in the hands of police officers and private citizens a quick way to meet persistent offenders who disregard the laws."

The committee has found proprietors of these places are getting around our present laws by continually asking new men to conduct their business for them. The hireling is assured that if he is carried into British ships, demanding wages each day upon reaching a port, he will get off with a suspended sentence as his first offender. He therefore takes his suspended sentence, a new man is hired in his place, and the resort continues open with illegal practices still going on."

If a landlord actually has not known his building was being used by violators of the law, the bill provides means by which he can get his building reopened upon proving this and ejecting the illegal business from his property, it was explained.

The committee will work for the measure in accordance with its purpose to give young people wholesome recreation and its motto, "A clean town for every child to grow up in, clean government, clean courts, a clean police force." It was announced.

SHIP WITH COAL FLOUR CLIPS TRIP TWO DAYS

NEW YORK (AP) — Completing the first test by the United States Shipping Board of pulverized coal as a fuel for ships, the freighter Mercer reached Quarantine two days ahead of its schedule on a round trip between New York and Rotterdam.

On the westward trip the Mercer took the southern course, about 1000 miles longer than the more westerly mid-ocean route to Rotterdam. The scheduled round trip time was 18 days. The Mercer required 16. Three representatives of the fuel conservation division of the Shipping Board were on the Mercer on the return trip.

PHOTOSTAT FOR TOWN RECORDS

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REGISTRATION

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LONDON CALLS FOREIGN TARIFFS MUCH TOO HIGH

Editor of Economist Forecasts Tariff Reduction in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONTS BUREAU
LONDON—In an effort to consolidate British public opinion behind a movement to put into practical effect by national legislation the resolutions of the World Economic Conference held in Geneva last spring, the British League of Nations Union recently arranged a conference in the Guildhall, attended by about 300 delegates and addressed by speakers representing all important views in Great Britain.

After a preliminary survey of the world situation, the conference examined the tariff problem, the possibilities of combination and co-operation in national industries, the agricultural situation, and concluded with a great public meeting at which the larger aspects of economic and world peace were considered. On each day of the program were speakers of international prominence, including Georges Theunis and Albert Thomas, but following the set speeches remarks from the delegates were in order, and kept public discussion a leading feature of each session.

The Tariff Obstacle

All the speakers agreed that the high tariffs now prevalent in Europe were probably the chief obstacle in the way of more prosperous international commerce and better business at home. Individual trade agreements such as those between France and Germany were praised as steps toward lower tariffs. M. Theunis urged that Great Britain should stick to her guns as a low tariff country, and said that any legislation to increase British imports today would have a serious effect in stimulating European countries to raise theirs to a still higher level.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Labor Government, brought the American tariff question into the open when he said:

"It seems to me that financially the whole equilibrium of the United States has changed. It appears to be approaching something like a saturation of the home market and is necessarily increasingly trying to find investments for its surplus capital in foreign markets. When it has changed almost completely from being a debtor nation to being a creditor nation I think it is likely to raise this question of high tariffs in the United States in a very acute form, with a consequent influence upon the tariff policy in other countries."

W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist, recently returned from the United States, confirmed these views, and foresees a reduction in American tariffs under pressure from discontented farmers and from export manufacturers.

World Production Higher

Emphasis was laid on the point that world production of factory goods is today at least as high as it was in 1914, with notable increases in America, Australia, and Japan, but that distribution, due to the presence of more and higher tariff walls, has become less satisfactory. In the case of agricultural production, according to statistics quoted by Sir Daniel Hall, director of intelligence in the Ministry of Agriculture, the increase in agricultural products has not kept pace with the increase in population, and hence the so-called "over-production" is

Support of 30 Members of Family Often on Shoulders of One Korean

Highly Organized Family System Reaches Out to Seventh Cousins—It Is Point of Honor for Able Members to Be "Sponged On" by Less Able

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—In Korea there exists, in effect, an odd sort of socialism, in the peculiar Korean family system, according to Toru Isami, writing in the *Bunka Seikatsu* (*Modern Life*). The article, in translation, reads in part:

"A very strict family system still exists in Korea, and each house has in its possession its own genealogy, in which all the branches and sub-branches for more than 10 generations are written. Relatives to the seventh cousin of the direct line are included in that family, and the head of this huge family is in charge of all the ceremonies and festivals of the family, as well as being the sole executor of all the family property. But not an item of this property can be used or expended without the approval of the family group."

"The Koreans are strict worshippers of their ancestors, and numerous indeed are the ceremonies and festivals in their honor. The women work every day and night in preparing the food and other articles to be offered."

"Men who rise to power and riches are revered and congratulated by the whole family, but, at the same time, they must shoulder the duty of supplying the wants of them all, even their daily necessities. It is quite ordinary for a man with a little property to be supporting from 20 to 30 people. If the rich man refuses to do his duty, he is thrown out of the family and obliged to live in absolute isolation. Thus under such a family system, there are few families who produce beggars or wanderers poor as Robinson Crusoe. This custom of mutual help explains why one sees so few beggars in Korea."

"At the same time, nothing could be worse than this system for those who have ambition, for under it all

only apparent. He advised British farmers that inasmuch as their chief difficulty appears to be the high cost of labor, they should reorganize their businesses on the basis of high wages instead of low wages; i.e., by the introduction of intensification of effort, improved agricultural machinery, and organization of farm work the same as factory work.

At the last session of the conference, which was public and attended by about 2000 people, a great pledge of public opinion was given by leading members of all three English political parties. Sir Edward Hilton-Young, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Tom Shaw were united in urging that the recommendations of the Economic Conference should be put into effect in Great Britain.

Sir Herbert Samuel summed up the purpose of the conference when he called on the delegates to subordinate the idea of competition as an international motive to that of co-operation. "The idea has widely prevailed," he said, "that in a competitive world the prosperity of one nation depends upon the improvement of others. The truth is that each country prospers best in a prosperous world. Internationalism is not the opposite of nationalism, but its complement. Patriotism is good, but it must rest on good will, not on animosity. Indeed, he is the truest patriot who wins most friends for his country—not he who makes enemies; and you cannot win friends if, by every means in your power, you are constantly seeking to undermine their prosperity."

WAR-TIME CLOSING LAW MAY BE CHANGED

LONDON (AP)—If the recommendations of the special governmental committee on early closing regulations are accepted, theaters and public houses will be permitted to sell refreshments during the entire performance and in licensed hours respectively.

The early closing hour is a legacy from war days, and has been much derided of late. Under the regulations, shops, with certain exceptions were obliged to close at 8 p.m. In war times this was primarily for the purpose of economizing in fuel, light and labor, but it is now regarded as merely a rare vase or piece of bric-

SPECIAL FROM MONTS BUREAU

"A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever; Its Loveliness Increases"



This Artistic Production Represents a Vine With Twelve Clusters of Grapes, Each Containing a Small Bulb. Both the Ornament and the Glass Table on Which It Rests Are the Work of René Lalique, and Were Exhibited in the Decorative Arts Section of the Autumn Salon.

Photo by Rep, Paris

Glass for Use in Decorative Arts Is Shown in Paris Salon

René Lalique, a "Sculptor in Glass," Is Called Chief Exponent of French School—He Favors Combinations of Light and Water

SPECIAL FROM MONTS BUREAU

PARIS—Modern French glass points to a movement quite distinct from the Czechoslovak, Austrian or Italian schools of today, in that the best French glass can only be seen to advantage in relation to light, whether artificial or sunlight. The French problem is not to create merely a rare vase or piece of bric-

Much-admired lamps were the round, water-filled ones engraved by Boris Lacroix with suitable lampshades engraved by Michel Dufet.

Ways of Using Glass

Glass was also employed in strips for a screen behind which were electric lights. Ships and fish and various figures were engraved by M. Damon on the glass. One more favorite way of using glass was simply for table ornamentation as, for example, a cluster of 12 bunches of grapes, each bunch holding a small bulb. Lalique offered this piece and it demonstrated well the plasticity of glass in such an artist's hands. His final contribution was a bathroom with walls of paneled, frosted glass, bordered with a conventional leaf design. The tub was the accustomed shape with sides of joined glass plates on which were attending tracery of flowers, and the combination of light and water.

Steps have also been taken to provide financial assistance in the form of loans on easy terms to house-owners, to enable them to repair or reconstruct their damaged properties. The grant of these loans will be restricted to those owners of houses who are known to be in genuine need of assistance. A sum of £100,000 has been made available for this purpose, partly from contributions and partly from special Government funds.

Nabulus, Ramleh and Lydda, huts of an approved pattern are in process of construction, which will shortly be ready for occupation. It is intended to offer the huts to those who are free only to be destitute and to have been rendered homeless by the earthquake, for a temporary tenancy. Persons who refuse such an offer will forfeit all claim to assistance in any other form.

The "Education of Women in India" was the subject of a discussion Jan. 2, with Sir Alastair Chatterjee, Indian High Commissioner in London, as one of the chief speakers. The German Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich Schamer will speak on "The Development of Modern German" on Jan. 5 and will preside at a lecture on "Heinrich von Kleist als Erzähler" on the following day. G. K. Chesterton will address the Nursery School Association, "Some Doubts on Education" on the same day.

The "playing fields movement" is being considered by the London Head Teachers' Association. The religious education of children over 14 is being discussed at a joint conference today and specimen lessons on "Boys and Girls of the Middle Ages" (by Miss Rhoda Power) and "Elementary Music" (by Sir Walford Davies) were yesterday broadcast from 2LO.

SOUTH AFRICA BREAKS ITS EXPORT RECORDS

Trade Envoy to Be Sent to Holland, Germany, Argentina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—For the first time on record, South Africa, during the first six months of this year, exported more than it imported. The total imports amounted to £34,644,321, an increase of £152,438 on last year's figures for the same period. The exports for the half year amounted to £38,741,850, an increase of £1,765,223. Financial circles regard this as real progress.

Touching on the question of overseas trade, it is understood that trade treaties between South Africa and the United Kingdom, Holland, Germany and the Argentine on the one hand, and the Argentine on the other hand, have been drawn up and provisionally agreed to by the respective governments of the countries concerned.

The South African Government would have asked Parliament to ratify these treaties during the re-

Table Service No Longer Limits Use of Glass



This Attractive Lighting Fixture, About Three Feet Wide, Is Intended for a Large Room. Every Advantage Has Been Taken of Light as a Means of Enhancing the Beauty of Design of These New Specimens of Art.

Photo by Rep, Paris

a-brad, but to evolve objects which become enhanced in beauty when light passes through them.

The Autumn Salon at the Grand Palais has a section devoted to decorative arts. The main exhibit is paintings, but in this decorative art section modern French glass plays a considerable role. There can be little doubt that the man usually recognized as the leading exponent of this French school is René Lalique. He is a sculptor in glass—as another might choose stone, or wood, or bronze. In this he is right that with glass not only can you produce lovely forms, but you can introduce light, which does not penetrate stone, wood or bronze.

Art Combined With Utility

Another equally clearly defined fact about the French school, differentiating it from those of the countries mentioned above, is the combination of art plus utility. At the Salon, for example, were three glass tables, each submitted by a different French firm, finely engraved on the under surface and possessing a sheen of palest jade. Lalique's table was, however, with leaves engraved.

That Maurice Maeterlinck was intended

for use in a shop and had a wavy

base design let into it.

To carry this point further about usefulness as a quality so emphasized in modern French glass, one need only remark the several varieties of lighting fixtures. The most elaborate was Lalique's chandelier, some three feet across and designed for a large room. The crystal arms, like branches, with leaves peeling back, rose to frosted bulbs, themselves covered with raised rosebuds.

The crying need of Korea today is a complete reformation of its social system. And without such a reformation it may well be said that there is no future for the Koreans. The only thing which will bring about such a reformation is the spread of proper education, especially of education for women."

"Men who rise to power and riches are revered and congratulated by the whole family, but, at the same time,

they must shoulder the duty of sup-

plying the wants of them all, even

their daily necessities. It is quite

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families who produce beggars or

wanderers poor as Robinson Crusoe. This custom of mutual help explains why one sees so few beggars in Korea."

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cent special session, had it not been for the amount of contentious legislation which occupied the attention of the House of Assembly.

The treaties, in each case, it is stated, will involve the appointment of trade commissioners. The name of Dr. Visser is mentioned as the probable candidate for the Argentine appointment.

ZION'S SCHOOLS COST 25 PER CENT OF TOTAL INCOME

Tel Aviv Still Amortizing and Paying Interest on \$375,000 Bond Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The educational item is the biggest in the budget just proposed for the all-Jewish township of Tel Aviv. Of a total of \$275,635, education is allotted \$80,000 or nearly 22 per cent. Together with another item of nearly \$15,000 earmarked for cultural work, including the maintenance of night-schools for adult workers and proportion of education to other expenditure is nearly 25 per cent.

The second biggest item is more than \$50,000 for public health, over \$40,000 for public security and about \$35,000 for water supply. The administration claim less than \$50,000 and cover the maintenance of the municipality as well as an office expenditure. The mayor's salary is fixed at about \$30 a week, that of the chief secretary at \$20. The highest paid man on the Tel Aviv staff is the chief police inspector who receives about \$35 a week, about \$6 more than the mayor.

Elementary education in Tel Aviv is free, the money being raised by

special educational tax which by recent decision has been made progressive, ranging from 30 to 75 cents a month per taxpayer. The money voted for education is paid into the treasury of the Palestine Zionist Executive which makes a grant-in-aid to the Zionist school system of Tel Aviv, making up the difference between what the township contributes and the network of schools re-

Tel Aviv is still amortizing and paying interest on the \$275,000 bond issue in the United States by Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York in 1923. Tel Aviv's commitments include \$22,500 a year interest on the loan and a similar amount for amortizing the debt.

STEEL TO REPLACE TIMBER PROPS IN PITS

SPECIAL FROM MONTS BUREAU

LONDON—Home-made steel props to replace wooden ones as roof-supports in coal-pits, are to be the special study of a technical investigator just appointed by the British Colliery Owners' Research Association. Under suitable conditions, it appears, the use of steel in place of timber could produce better results but has had to be abandoned in some cases where it has been tried, owing to practical difficulties.

It is now hoped, by collating the experiences of mines which are using steel props successfully, to introduce such modifications as may make the system generally applicable, thereby helping alike the coal, iron and steel industries.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

John Adams—His Opinions

A Review by Lewis Rex Miller

Statesman and Friend—Correspondence of John Adams with Benjamin Waterhouse, 1784-1804, with an introduction by Worthington Chauncy Ford. Boston: An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication, issued by Little, Brown & Co.

EACH succeeding year makes the forefathers better known to us. Letters of theirs which have remained hidden or unknown, or which at an earlier period have not been deemed worthy of publication, come gradually to light, and revive our selection of the figures of history. This collection of letters from John Adams, Second President of the United States, to his friend Benjamin Waterhouse, Hersey professor of physics in Harvard University, recently found among the belongings of Col. Henry Lee, and now ably edited by the learned Worthington C. Ford, are human documents of great interest. They not only throw new light upon the dynamic individuality of the second President, but depict most entertainingly with a variety of topics of his day, ranging over politics, diplomacy and natural science.

The first letter of the correspondence, written from Auteuil, while Adams was in France, and dated Sept. 8, 1784, is worthy of extended quotation. "All Paris," reports Adams to his friend, "and indeed all Europe, is at present amused with a kind of physical new Light or Witcraft, called Animal Magnetism. A German Empirick by the Name of Mesmer, has turned the Heads of a multitude of People. He pretends that his Art is an Universal Cure, and wholly supersedes the Practice of Physick and consequently your Professorship, so that you will not, I hope, become his disciple. The Thing is so serious that the King has thought it necessary to appoint a Number of Physicians and Physicians with their Friends Franklin at their Head, to enquire into it. They are all able Men, and have published a masterly Report, which shews very clearly that this Magnetism can never be useful, for the best of all possible Reasons, viz. because it does not exist. All who think the Report sufficient to annihilate the Enthusiasm, but it has not yet fully succeeded; on the Contrary, it has stirred up a Nest of Hornets against the Authors of it, and Mesmer has the Boldness to apply to Parliament by a Public Process, to have his Art examined anew. What may be the Consequence I don't know. But I think the Phrensy must incorporate . . . If this is true, the Mind can produce such terrible Effects."

Effectively. I think you Physicians ought to study and teach us some Method of managing and controlling it."

In a most amusing letter written

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Prompt, Efficient and Courteous
Services

to be presented by his son, John Quincy Adams, who was seeking admission to Harvard. Adams gives his friend, the professor of physic, a detailed account of the lad's preparation in Latin, Greek, English and French poetry, Roman and English history, and mathematics. In the last-named subject, Adams had undertaken to prepare his son, and reported that "instead of playing Cards like the fashionable world, I have spent my evenings with him." "He is studious enough and amiable enough," writes the father, "and when he comes to mix with his new Friends and young Companions he will make his way well enough. I hope he will be on his Guard against those Airs of Superiority among the Scholars, which his larger Acquaintance with the world, and his manifest Superiority in the Knowledge of many things, may too naturally inspire into a young Mind." Twenty-one years later, another letter comments upon the appointment of John Quincy Adams to the Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard.

Adams prided himself upon being an American in the larger sense, rather than merely a citizen of Massachusetts. He could not enter, he said, "into local Fealings, low Intrigues or party Flickerings." As evidence of his inability to take any part in Massachusetts politics, he explained that he had been absent from the Commonwealth in Congress for four years, in Europe for 10 years, as Vice-President and President for 12 years, "and 11 years in a Hermite in Quincy," making, in all, 37 years.

He took pride in pointing out that throughout his long career he had remained consistently the champion of an alliance with France. "France is the natural Ally of U. S." he insisted.

Of the office of Secretary of State, Adams had the highest possible concept. This officer of the Government, he declared, "ought to be a Man of universal Reading in Laws, Governments, History. Our whole terrestrial Universe ought to be summarily comprehended in his Mind." A Secretary of State would have to pierce into the remotest Periods of ancient Times and into the most distant Regions of the Earth: He should have studied the Map of Man, in his savage as well as civilized State. It is more necessary that the Secretary of State should be omniscient, than a President, provided the President be honest and judicious."

Adams was never a man to veil his opinions, or moderate his expression, and in these letters he gives vent to feelings of great warmth on certain topics. His comments on Tom Paine are of the most acrimonious, and his distrust of and contempt for Alexander Hamilton are abundantly evident. Waterhouse was convinced of the existence of a "Hamiltonian conspiracy" to form a confederacy of the northern states, in alliance with England, against the southern states, in alliance with France. Adams assured his friend that Hamilton's ambitions would not have recognized such narrow bounds, and that his real aim had been to



Reproduced From "Trees at Night," by Art Young (Bon & Liveright).

introduced respectively to Sir Richard Terry and Cecil Gray, telling the reader more about their authors, with many other matters, than about the composers.

Pre-Palestrina Music

Terry rapidly surveys the course of pre-Palestrina music, and expends much energy in demolishing what he considers Victorian errors. His challenges are so frequent that it is surprising one finds him open to challenge at the point where he remarks on the Renaissance. "The strange fact now emerges that in various schools of all the arts there was no break with mediævalism, no working back to Greek models." The simple answers to that is, "Where were the models to hark back to?" All that existed of Greek music was already enshrined in the tradition of the church.

No review of the book would be complete without mention of two valuable chapters on prominent modern influences which are contributed by M. D. Calvocoressi, and which bring the historical heritage down to today. "Glinka and the Russian School" and "César Franck to Maurice Ravel" are remarkable examples of exhaustive historical information compressed into calm, flowing paragraphs. The style, indeed, is comparable to that of César Franck's own music, about which Mr. Calvocoressi writes with such judicial

The short, brilliant article on Mozart by W. J. Turner stands in a class by itself. It presents the intriguing situation of a critic whose work will be equally secure with Mr. Capell for their witty steeramen through Wagnerian drama.

Herbert Thompson's "Beethoven" leaves a chilly impression. It displays more erudition than enthusiasm, more data than devotion. The curious note of detachment in his appreciation finds a parallel in J. A. Fuller Matland's "Schumann." The articles on Palestrina and Brahms,

M. S.

intuitive understanding of their subjects. Holst on Purcell writes with the quick, almost jaunty absent of one member of a family upon another. Dunhill engages instant comprehension and liking for Haydn when he says, "Haydn's avowed aim in music was to praise God with a merry heart." "He was so full of joy that the notes flew off as from a spindle." Donald Tovey on Schubert contributes the longest article in the book. To some extent it touches ground necessarily trenched upon in other articles, but there is no overlapping, and Professor Tovey writes out of a fulness of knowledge and love that makes every word valuable. His article is a revelation of these studies of composers that will be useful and readable to a public unlearned in the mysteries but not less appreciative of the beauties of music. . . . A single writer attacking 12 as individual critical problems would link his book together by his personal opinions . . . here it has seemed better to me to do as many expert reviews of 12 books as possible. Each article is intended not as a biography or criticism, but as a summing up of the place the composer holds in musical tradition and his present and past influence."

This symposium has both merits and defects. Each composer has his special plenitude, variety of view is attained while avoiding the dullness of dialogue, and questions raised by one author are unconsciously answered by another. On the other hand, homogeneity suffuses the degree of technical knowledge assumed in the reader is an inconstant quantity, and the authors occasionally make statements which—to a layman—would appear mutually contradictory. (See the different times assigned as the climax of the polyphonic period.)

An Interesting Group

These authors form an interesting group: they include composers, professional critics, executants and a poet. The composers draw ahead in

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On a Long Road

State Security and the League of Nations, by Bruce Williams. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, \$2.75.

IN THESE lectures, delivered under the Albert Shaw foundation at Johns Hopkins University, Professor Williams provides an answer to the often-asked question, "To what extent does international law really exist?" Many have denied its existence, and declared that international relations are and must remain in a state of anarchy. Others have been somewhat oversanguine, and sought to prove that machinery already exists for administering justice in every disagreement between nations. Professor Williams holds a brief for neither of these conflicting schools. His conviction is summed up in the statement that "we are . . . in a period of development and change in the legal relations of states and . . . certain of the principles embodied in the Covenant of the League are becoming a part of the juridical consciousness of mankind."

The great landmarks in this process of development since the World War are the adoption of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the framing of the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the issuance of the Geneva Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, and the conclusion of the treaties of Locarno. To what extent have these factors indicated a growth of international consciousness?

In the Covenant of the League, the crux of the situation lay in the much-discussed Article X. Professor Williams points out that this article, almost alone among the articles of the Covenant, was essentially American in its origin, and yet it was this article which aroused the American opposition which resulted in the United States holding aloof from the League. In his eager defense of this article, Professor Wilson always maintained that it would impose a moral, moral, but no legal, obligation upon the United States under certain circumstances, a distinction which Professor Williams finds untenable. In his opinion, the article would clearly have imposed a legal obligation, albeit a necessary and desirable one.

President Wilson maintained that opposition to Article X would come from "imperialistic" influences. As a matter of fact, it has come only from the most democratic countries. Professor Williams tells very entertainingly of Canada's fight to do away with the offending article. Article XVI of the Covenant, which provides for use of the economic weapon against any member of the League which should resort to war in disregard of its commitments, was also considered so drastic as to

require interpretation and amendment.

The history of the two notable attempts to "close the fissures of the Covenant" has not been an encouraging one for those who desire a greater degree of international control. First, the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, which sought to solve the disarmament problem, was rejected largely because of its request that member states renounce a part of their sovereignty to the Council of the League. Second, the Geneva Protocol, while in basis of universal compulsory arbitration, proved unacceptable. Only when resort was had to an arrangement resembling in some measure the old system of balance of power, in the Locarno treaties, was a real basis of security found which satisfied the powers.

It would be hard indeed to dispute Professor Williams's statement that "the British Commonwealth of Nations and, in an even more pronounced degree, the United States of America, are at present unwilling to accept in any comprehensive manner the authority of an international jurisdiction." There is still a long road to travel toward international government.

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Three Sitwells in a Boat

All at Sea, by Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth, \$4.60.

REMEMBERING the work which the three Sitwells have given to us since 1918, who can deny that they have taken a wonderful part in the war between beauty and the beast?

Mr. Osbert Sitwell has taken upon himself the biggest share of the trio's positive activity—the controversial as distinguished from that self-absorbed productive dreaming of the artist who ignores the stings of external things. His latest volume of poetry, "England Reclaimed," is enough to prove that he has developed also as an artist; but it seems quite natural that the amusing dramatic skit, "For First-Class Passengers Only," as the sub-title stands, by the two brothers, should occupy 88 pages, while the joyous bell-like preface, "A Few Days in an Author's Life," is only 12 pages, alone, occupying many more in sense, like many of the prefices of Mr. Bernard Shaw, it may be regarded, from the point of view of the book, as the "piece de résistance," explaining the authors' motives and presenting more thoughts than could conveniently be pressed into the satirical farce, with as much provocation to the enemy as possible.

The authors call "All at Sea" a

social tragedy in three acts, and this is as good a name as any other for three jets of sparkling dialogue between a mixed group of first-class passengers on board a liner bound from England to New York.

In the preface Mr. Osbert Sitwell not only expresses challenging opinions about the English stage, the cinema, and broadcasting, but he flings his gauntlet into that arena where artists and the arts periodically recruit themselves against the machine and the machine against the artist.

Mr. Sitwell is not out for peace; for England, in spite of the catastrophic experiences since 1914, "still preserves a Victorian outlook on life; but, cheapened, debauched and made more shoddy . . . so that the artist in this country has against him, not only the disadvantages of his own age, from which in any case he cannot escape, but also those of the last epoch."

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THE HOME FORUM

Wordsworth and the Sitwells

THE reading of a list of "the fact that he tried to crush Wordsworth. Sometimes in strangeness there is hidden strength. I am almost persuaded to read intensively the poetry of the three Sitwells. But first I will remember Wordsworth.

As a lad I found it hard to read the longer poems of Wordsworth. To a North Englisher there is music, freedom, fresh air and joy in the word "excursion." But when I tried to read "The Excursion" as written by William Wordsworth, it seemed to me that the pleasure must have been chiefly in the writing of it. For in the reading it I came upon little pleasure. That is, until that great book of revealing, when I went into the Lake Country with my little red volume of "Wordsworth's Poems." Thrice I had previously attempted the reading of that long poem and thrice had I failed. Its strangeness was too much for me. But when I walked the hills and dales of the Wordsworth country I read with joy the whole long poem. "The Excursion" I never stayed to ask the reason why I accomplished that amazing feat, except that Wordsworth is a poet who is best understood (at least in "The Excursion") by those who walked where he walked. In that great week I came to know that in his strangeness there was strength. And I was well content.

The maturing years have led me to modify somewhat my youthful enthusiasm. As I try to evaluate what Wordsworth has meant to me I see now that his strength has been overshadowed by his strangeness. Somehow, Emerson, for example, he has never become to me as my own familiar friend. I have found in him a faithful counselor. That is saying much. But not everything. It is one thing to be a North Star; it is another to be a near friend. I think I can understand why De Quincey's courage failed him when he twice set out to acquaint himself with Wordsworth and twice returned without achieving his desired end. Tennyson, touring the Lake Country in 1835, could not be persuaded to visit Wordsworth at Rydal Mount. That seems strange. But I am persuaded that the reason was in Wordsworth, though the decision was made by Tennyson. It is often noticed in strong men that they are not always very sociable. And this makes them strange to their fellows. Wordsworth had this quality of strangeness.

So I mused as I rested from the work involved in tracing down the strangeness of Wordsworth. I had long known that in him there was strength. I had never forgotten that in him there was strangeness also. In his day it had been said (in intent, if not in actual words) what I see is now said in our day concerning the poetry of the Sitwells. I will remember that. Some day I may catch up with their poetry, and I may find that what was acidly described as strange may prove to have strength also.

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For some reason or other De Quincey seems to have had his judgment partially obscured by this regard to Wordsworth. In the main, we can afford to pass by the bitter judgments of De Quincey (so far as they are stated conclusions) and take the more balanced and better judgments of two Americans. Lowell points out with regard to Wordsworth that "it may be doubted, indeed, whether he set much store by any contemporary writing but his own." When J. T. Fields visited the poet in his old age he noted that he "did not praise easily those whose names were indissolubly connected with his own in the history of literature." Here was strangeness without strength.

But not always. Over against the plaudits of an art captivated by Bryson we have the "unjust" judgment of Wordsworth against him. Many a strange judgment of Wordsworth's finds its ready explanation in the fact that to Wordsworth poetry was more than an art, it involved a morality. He was a "dedicated man." For such a cause as this one can allow much. But it has to be admitted that often the strangeness of Wordsworth had not so virile a root. In him there was a narrowness of taste, which proves explanatory of much. He prizes Cotton but depreciates Keats. He places "the romanticist Bürger above both Goethe and Schiller." Conversing with Andrew de Vere he thinks that Burns is a great poet, explaining that "of course, I refer to his serious efforts; those foolish little amateur songs of his one has forgot." So strangely conservative! But the judgment of Walter Scott illustrates for me most clearly both the strength and the strangeness of the man when he declares that "all of Scott's poetry was worth silence" (or was it, "he has also seen it stated, five shillings"); and also explains that in him there was "nothing for the immortal part of man."

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RUBBERS AND MOTORS ARE CONSPICUOUS

Wide Assortment of Issues Are Traded in on Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. Jan. 4 (AP)—Stock prices continued to work higher in today's market.

Some irregularity developed during the morning when selling, inspired by price cuts, broke out in some of the new issues, but the whole market swing upward, and the cash money rate was lowered from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Banks reported a healthy flow of funds here from the interior.

Stock shares failed to make much progress buying apparently being held back pending more definite advices on the course of trade.

The rubbers were strong in the early trading.

The weekly steel reviews re-

ported good specifications for sheets,

bars, plates and structural material in

the last 10 days of December.

Copper shares continued to respond

to reports of improving trade con-

ditions although the gains were small.

Greenspan, which is reported to

harbor a long, short interest, rallied

5 points to a new record high at 184 1/2

by early afternoon.

Public utilities, which quieted down

on the announcement of a proposed

U. S. Senate investigation into recent

public utility financing and super-

power projects, gathered strength

under the leadership of Brooklyn Union Gas, Brooklyn Edison and Am-

erican Gas, some of the gains running

as high as 5 points. Adams Express

scooped 18 1/2 points on a small turn-

over.

General Asphalt, Air Reduction,

Cudahy Packing, Allied Chemicals and

Martin Marietta all recorded substan-

tial upturns.

New York's railroad selling at the

lowest prices in years.

Except for the establishment of

a new high price since 1916 by New

Haven, the railroads were quiet but steady.

The closing of the year saw a queuing

of the short interest in General Motors

which had been created by the com-

petitor in the low-priced field, carried

the price up to 132 1/2, the highest since

1920.

Studebaker was at its last October, Stud-

baker was at its last price since 1925,

and Arnon issued with a 10 per cent

in round amounts.

American Sugar

Company, Copper relinquished its

earlier advances of as much. Total

sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,

with a jump of 3 points in Spanish

pesetas to around 17.25 cents as the

Sterling cables ruled

around \$4.85 to 4.86.

The annual reinvestment demand

had not yet gathered force today, and

the bond market continued quiet.

Floors were steady, with a firm under-

ton based on current easy money

conditions and the belief that no

hardening of credit rates is in imme-

diate prospect. New offerings thus far

in the new year have been negligible

in volume, presenting little competi-

tion to the listed market.

Oils, Steel, sold in moderate

amounts at a price up to their 1927

peak, and there was a little movement

for some of the convertible

copper bonds. High grade rail issues

were steady, and aside from a drop of

2 1/2 points to 10, the lowest price in

more than a year for Interborough

Rapid Transit, public utilities were

practically featureless.

In the foreign group, firmness was

displayed by most of the German

issues, notably United Steel Works

6 1/2%, with stock warrants. A few of

the French securities also had fair

support. United States Government obliga-

tions were steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York	Call-loans—renewal rate 5 1/2%
Commercial paper 4 1/2%	5 1/2%
Commodity loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Collateral loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Sight—60 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Four to six months 4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 57 1/2c

57 1/2c

Bar gold in London... \$46 11d \$46 10d

Today Previous

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges... \$16,000,000 22,250,000

Year ago today 12,000,000 182,000,000

Balances... 50,000,000 102,000,000

Year ago today 52,000,000 164,000,000

F. R. bank credit 67,651,637

Acceptance Market

Eligible Banks:

Prime 24 2/3

60 days 24 2/3

90 days 24 2/3

120 days 24 2/3

180 days 24 2/3

240 days 24 2/3

300 days 24 2/3

360 days 24 2/3

420 days 24 2/3

480 days 24 2/3

540 days 24 2/3

600 days 24 2/3

660 days 24 2/3

720 days 24 2/3

780 days 24 2/3

840 days 24 2/3

890 days 24 2/3

950 days 24 2/3

1010 days 24 2/3

1070 days 24 2/3

1130 days 24 2/3

1190 days 24 2/3

1250 days 24 2/3

1310 days 24 2/3

1370 days 24 2/3

1430 days 24 2/3

1490 days 24 2/3

1550 days 24 2/3

1610 days 24 2/3

1670 days 24 2/3

1730 days 24 2/3

1790 days 24 2/3

1850 days 24 2/3

1910 days 24 2/3

1970 days 24 2/3

2030 days 24 2/3

2090 days 24 2/3

2150 days 24 2/3

2210 days 24 2/3

2270 days 24 2/3

2330 days 24 2/3

2390 days 24 2/3

2450 days 24 2/3

2510 days 24 2/3

2570 days 24 2/3

2630 days 24 2/3

2690 days 24 2/3

2750 days 24 2/3

2810 days 24 2/3

2870 days 24 2/3

2930 days 24 2/3

2990 days 24 2/3

3050 days 24 2/3

3110 days 24 2/3

3170 days 24 2/3

3230 days 24 2/3

3290 days 24 2/3

3350 days 24 2/3

3410 days 24 2/3

3470 days 24 2/3

3530 days 24 2/3

3590 days 24 2/3

3650 days 24 2/3

3710 days 24 2/3

3770 days 24 2/3

3830 days 24 2/3

3890 days 24 2/3

3950 days 24 2/3

4010 days 24 2/3

4070 days 24 2/3

4130 days 24 2/3

4190 days 24 2/3

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES SIGNIFICANT

Regarded as Indicative of General Attitude of World Trade

The post-holiday wool sales have been resumed in Australia, the first series being held in Sydney, commencing yesterday.

The selection on the opening day is described as "not one but several for all that were very firmly maintained." Japan and the continent were the chief operators, but America was taking a little wool.

These sales have been awaited with some interest, as they will be indicative of the mental attitude of the wool trade throughout the world for the second half of the season in the primary markets.

From the tone of the sale, it would seem probable that the course of prices during next few months, at least, will hardly be downward.

Some had thought that the recent trend of top prices in Bradford was an indication of the weariness of the English wool market, and the four numbers of less active trade in continental Europe than have been evident for the last two or three years, but this sale in Sydney hardly lends color to that view, for continental trade was quite in evidence at the bidding stage, and the general trend evidently as keen as ever for wool.

Test Strength of Market

The further resumption of sales at other Australian points and perhaps the sales of Tasmania, especially, will afford a better opportunity to judge the strength of the wool market than the Sydney sale, since there some interests evidently were holding back in order to "get a line" on the market trend.

Perhaps the best indication of the new for the year will be found in the London colonial sales, commented on the first series in Coleman Street on January 17. The part which American buyers will play in this series will be watched with more than the usual interest, as there are many in the American buying who will be very much in evidence at this sale, in consequence of the exceedingly light stocks of foreign wool in this market and the comparatively light stocks of domestic wool, as well. Stocks of foreign wool in Boston Dec. 31, exclusive of consigned wool, amounted to only 2,770,022 pounds, compared with 29,360,555 pounds at Dec. 31, 1926.

Because of the unusually light stocks of wool in dealers' and growers' hands, the contracting of wool on the sheep's back has proceeded with decided zest, and it is estimated that fully 45,000,000 pounds of wool have been contracted to the first of the month, the shearing of which took place between the middle of March and the last of June, according to the locality in which it has been contracted.

The latest contracts made in Montana and Texas have set new high records in the matter of price, the best half-blood clips in Montana having been contracted at 40 cents, while in Texas the contracting movement stands at 40 cents and quickly rises to 42 cents.

The best fine and fine medium clips of French combing wools are now costing \$1.40 a pound, landed in Boston on the average shrinkage applied to the wool, and so far as we know, *Fifteen* bales have been sold and consumers even more money has been paid for the wool taken. Just what the market is worth is not known, but it is safe to say that very little wool is being taken in the territory states at the moment at much less than the current quotable market for similar wools in the East.

Manufacturers' Situation

The manufacturing situation is bound to attract the attention of the trade for some time to come with especial interest.

At the end of the present month, the leading factor in the goods market probably will nameless factors for the new year, the reason being that prices will be fixed is problematical but there is general agreement that barring the unforeseen, prices for goods must be higher.

Of course, it cannot be overlooked that the unseasonably warm weather has hindered the free sale of heavy-weight season clothing during the fall and winter thus far but it does not appear that the clothiers are overburdened with stock. It is probably the fact that there is still a great deal of buying to be done in light-weight season's goods.

Mohair is very strong, original Texas selling at \$1.62c, and original Texas selling at \$1.82c. There have been some kid matchings sold at 85 cents.

DIVIDENDS

National Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

General Cable Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, \$1.50 a share on the common, all payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Salt Creek Producers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

Acme Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Brown & Root Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, \$1.50 a share on the common, all payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Union Carbide & Carbon declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per cent, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Jan. 20.

New England Properties declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per cent, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Standard Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 31.

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RADIO

POWER TUBE UNIT EASILY CONSTRUCTED

210 Push-Pull Arrangement Gives Flexible Power Source

This is the second of two articles by Perry Graffan on a new power amplifier. The first article was published Jan. 3.

Our high powered 210 push-pull amplifier may be used with any good cones such as the Western Electric, Acme, Newcombe Hawley exponential horn or any other speaker possessing a similar amount of impedance.

The bias or "C" voltage for the AC amplifier and power tubes is obtained through the medium of an adjustable resistance of 2000 ohms each. These resistances together with the Clarostat for increasing or decreasing the detector voltage may be required, depending upon the detector tube used, are mounted on a Celoron panel which is fastened to the front of the frame.

A Jewell 6-100 milliammeter is connected in series with the B minus lead in order to observe the plate current being used. This should be kept in the neighborhood of 55 or 60 mils. This adjustment is obtained by increasing or decreasing the bias resistance of the power tubes.

The construction of the power supply and amplifier is clearly shown in the various drawings accompanying this article. The frame used to support the apparatus in the model illustrated is optional and need not be used if the space where the unit is to be kept will not permit.

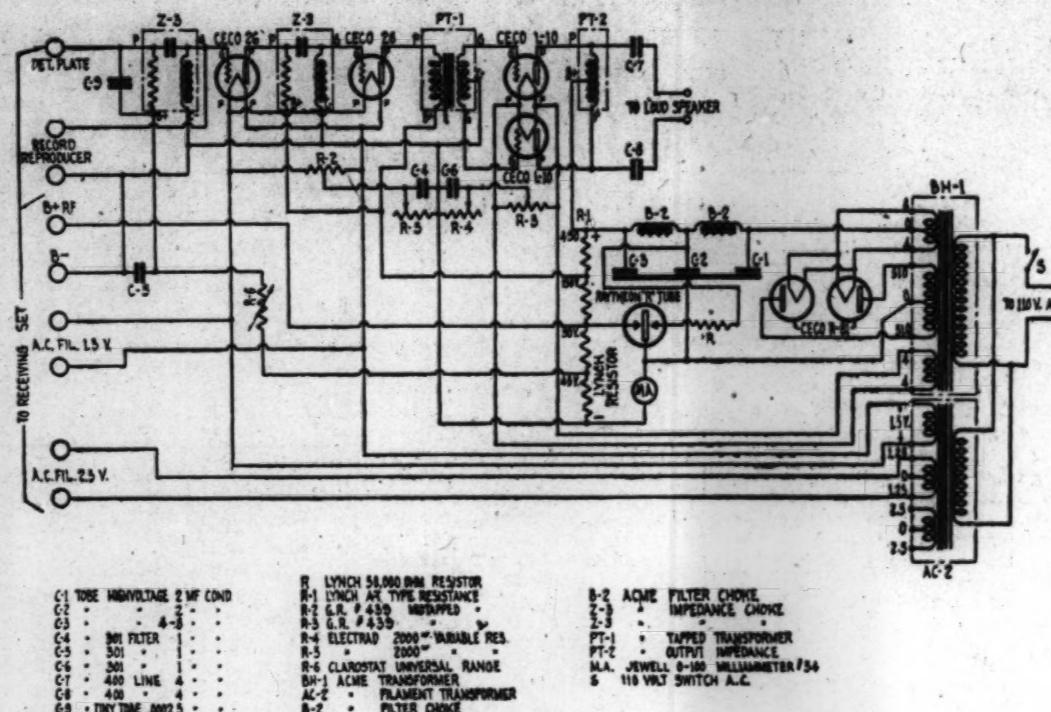
The arrangement as shown has several advantages. First, when the amplifier is mounted on the top of the panel and the battery eliminator on the bottom of the same panel, considerable space is saved. Second, by using an aluminum panel to support the various units the need of grounding the unit independently is also eliminated and it also serves as a shield.

The aluminum panel is 14in. x 15in. and the frame is made up of 10 pieces of aluminum 14 inches long and six pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch angle, 15 inches long. The Celoron panel 14in. x 14in. is bolted to the front of the frame.

The frame and panel should first be assembled without the units mounted on them and all holes drilled for hold-down screws and nuts. The four tap pieces should then be removed until the amplifier is finally put in place. The four pieces half way up are used for supporting the aluminum panel.

Where any connections pass from one side of the panel to the other a hole larger than the wire should be drilled so that the side wall of the panel will not break the insulation, thus causing a short circuit. The two wires from the high voltage winding of the B11 transformer to the R-81 tubes should not only have a heavy insulation but in addition a small piece of rubber tubing should be placed on the wires where they pass through the panel.

This voltage is 1040 volts and due care should be taken to avoid any



210 Pushpull Power Amplifier

LIST OF PARTS

- 1 TOE HIGHVOLTAGE 2 MF COND.
- 2 1000 OHM RESISTOR
- 3 1000 OHM RESISTOR
- 4 1000 OHM RESISTOR
- 5 1000 OHM RESISTOR
- 6 1000 OHM RESISTOR
- 7 1000 OHM RESISTOR
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JERSEY CITY (Continued)		ORANGE (Continued)		ERIE		PHILADELPHIA—Chester		PITTSBURGH (Continued)		READING (Continued)	
SCHNEIDERS CUTTERS of the BETTER MEATS <i>JERSEY PORK BEEF—FEAL—LAMB</i> Finest Quality Poultry		Sonnenschein Shoe Shop WALK-OVER SHOES And Gotham Silk Hosiery that wears		SIEGER'S		Arch-Preserver Shoes for Men and Women		FOR FLOWERS		CRYSTAL RESTAURANT ON THE SQUARE 10 YEARS 845-847 PENN STREET	
445 Central Avenue, Jersey City Wch. 4596		280 Main St., Orange, N. J. Tel. 2888		What We Say It Is It Is PERFECT DIAMONDS RELIABLE WATCHES		CHILDREN'S SHOES		E. C. Ludwig Floral Co.		Also Annex 537 Penn Street	
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Greeting Cards and Gifts 407 BLOOMFIELD AVE.		Washington and Cleveland Streets		Alexander and Schneider ENT. OVER 100 YEARS		Complete Family Laundry Service		CITIZENS TRUST CO.		SCHICKER HARDWARE CO.	
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49 Park Street Tel. 10137		Women's Notions		For the Best of Meat		Call and Deliver in Delaware County and West Philadelphia.		Deliveries in Greater Pittsburgh		ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVES Plated Table Ware MITTER CUP MIRRORS etc., etc.	
M. JORDAN Montclair Shoeist		Everything for Art Needlework		MEATS' POULTRY		BELL PHONE LANA 530 Estab. 1892		Telegraph your orders direct to BELLEVUE FLORAL SHOPPE		505-509 PENN STREET	
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31 Mt. Hebron Rd. 120 Broadway Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 6707 Rector 9240		Tel. Orange 2385		Always fresh Butter, Eggs and Cheese		707 STATE STREET		ALL KINDS		G. C. KESLAR High Grade Fresh and Smoked Meats	
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R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY 15 Bloomsfield Avenue, Montclair 19 PHONE MONTCLAIR 19		CROSS' GARAGE		663 W. 11th St. Phone 24-291		MARINELLO METHOD		Economy Print Shop		STOUDT'S BARBER SHOP and BEAUTY PARLOR	
MORRISTOWN CHIC!		Lowest Rate Miles No Charge for Extra Passengers		De' Ette B. Combs GIFT SHOP		All Branches of Hair Dressing Manicuring Permanent Waving		Textile and Commercial Printers		310 PENN STREET DIAL 7420	
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The Modern Silk Store Silks and Dry Goods Curtains, Draperies, Household Linens, Hosiery and Gloves		Storage and Complete Service		F. H. VOSS Prime Meats, Poultry		707 STATE STREET		422 Court Street		REIFENSYNER'S 119 North Sixth Street	
Phone 243 11 South St., Morristown Victrolas Records Sheet Music RADIO CHALMERS GODLEY CORPORATION OF MORRISTOWN 24 Washington St., Morristown, N. J. A small down payment will put a radio in your home in monthly payments.		Tel. Orange 516		Chloro Fruits and Vegetables Special Attention Given to Telephone Orders. Free Delivery		"CHOICE" MEATS' POULTRY		Lebanon Branch—North Ninth Street		Lebanon Branch—North Ninth Street	
NEWARK Lighting Fixtures		Full Line Ladies', Men's and Children's Furnishings		F. H. VOSS Prime Meats, Poultry		707 STATE STREET		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		WILKINSBURG	
Bronze Art Fixture Co. F. C. JAGGER, President 40 EAST PARK ST. NEWARK, N. J.		The Famous Onyx, Gordons and Interwoven Hosiery		Always fresh Butter, Eggs and Cheese		"CHOICE" MEATS' POULTRY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		WILKINSBURG	
Mt. Prospect Delicatessen Home-Made Salads and Cold Cuts		123 State Near Ninth		H. Oppenheimer		H. Oppenheimer		The PENNSYLVANIA TRUST COMPANY		(Continued)	
38 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J. Phone Branch Brook 2817		The Rishell-Friedman Co.		6930 MARKET STREET		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Main Office 530-540 Penn Street and 4 District Offices Resources Exceed \$10,000,000.00		READING	
MONARCH COCOA and		Carpets, Rugs, Draperies		COME UP AND BROWSE AROUND		TRADING		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Full Line of MONARCH FOODS		14 East 10th Street		Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Richard Gray 266 Wequahic Ave., Newark, N. J.		Willard Storage Battery		Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor		TRADING		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
WILLIAM WINDLE WILLIAM WINDLE JR. Telephone 3773 Terrace		and Electrical Service		AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
W. B. A. Auto Radiator and Repair Co. Incorporated Repair Repairing on Automobile Radiators 25 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.		EST. 1912		123 East 12th St. Tel. 23-939		TRADING		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
The Gingham Coffee Shop BY ADDISON ST., NEWARK, N. J. Sandwiches—Waffles		The Original Store		Estimates Cheerfully Furnished Jobbing		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
Home Made Cake, Pie, Ice Cream AFTERNOON TEA SPECIAL SUPPER Open from 4 until 7		Tailors—Furriers—Cleaners		J. F. KAUFMANN 7051 Garrett Road		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
THE BROWNIE SHOPPE "GOOD THINGS TO EAT" You will appreciate the friendly atmosphere of the "BROWNIE" FIRE AND CAKES MADE TO ORDER Great Street, opposite City Hall Phone Mitchell 8874 Newark, N. J.		10 Valley St. Tel. So. Orange 1962		Boulevard 731		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
NUTLEY WILLIAM ELSEY Choice Meats and Provisions Poultry a specialty		WEST ORANGE		EDGE HILL FARM DELICATESSEN		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
92 Center St., Nutley Phone 774		Automobile and Fire Insurance		7026 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
ORANGE The Burning Question		ARTHUR C. FROST		Strictly Fresh Eggs		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Call Orange 119		134 High Street, West Orange, N. J. Tel. Orange 6304		BONSOIR BUTTER		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
HIGHLAND COAL CO. 456 So. Jefferson St., Orange, N. J.		THE RADIO MART		PITTSBURGH		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
FRED'S MARKET High Grade Meats		15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.		READ HAIR SHOP		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Sea Foods, etc.		ACCESORIES—SERVICE COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS		Finger Weaving, Permanent Waving Expert Manufacturing		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
Phone 7055		SANDERS & SON		SECOND FLOOR		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
PATERSON		Scranton Coal		Phone 22-775		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
PLAINFIELD		653 Main St., Passaic, N. J.		"PATSY"		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		NOW OPEN FOR ENROLLMENT		READING	
UNITED ELECTRIC		THE RADIO MART		will call for and deliver your SHOE REPAIRING		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
RADIO STORES		15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.		14 W. 8th Street (Next to Boston Store)		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
GEORGE N. BARNES		ACCESORIES—SERVICE COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS		HARRISBURG		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
UNION CITY		SANDERS & SON		We appreciate your patronage		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
WILLIAM ELSEY		Walvogel & Hofstetter Public Accountants and Auditors		The George A. Gorgas Drug Company		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Choice Meats and Provisions Poultry a specialty		857 2ND STREET		16 No. Third Street, Penn Harris Hotel Pennsylvania Railroad Station		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Periodic Audits Financial Statements		INCOME TAX RETURNS		1306 No. Third Street		THE BERKS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Pennsylvania		PLAINFIELD		RUTH M. MAEDER		PRINTING WELL DONE		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
ALLEGTON		HESS BROTHERS		706 North Third Street		BEN FRANKLIN PRESS INCORPORATED		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
HESS BROTHERS		Department Store		Flowers and Plants For All Occasions		632 Duquesne Way At 1757		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
ARDMORE		Ninth and Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.		MEMBER F. T. D.		Church Printing a Specialty		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
THE QUALITY SHOP		ARDMORE		GEORGE N. BARNES		CANNED FOODS SPECIAL		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
(MRS.) E. L. COBURN		THE QUALITY SHOP		SECOND ST. AT STATE		During January Special Sale		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Dry Goods and Notions		ARDMORE		Farnell Pure Foods and Better Things to Eat		Quality Canned Foods		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Announces its opening at 219 West Aspinwall Street, Germantown		ARDMORE		Delivered at All Parts of the City at Any Time		They are different and better than ordinary		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
THE QUALITY SHOP		ARDMORE		PHILADELPHIA		CLARK BROS. & CO.		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
(MRS.) E. L. COBURN		ARDMORE		If Scarce or Hard to Get		Call Hazel 4505 5339 Forbes St.		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Dry Goods and Notions		ARDMORE		TRY		TRUSSELL'S		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Prompt Service Low Rates		ARDMORE		BURGESS & GOEWY		214 Stanwix Street		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
PACKARD LIMOUSINE SERVICE		ARDMORE		1620 Columbia, Philadelphia Fancy Fruits and Vegetables		(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Sea Foods, etc.		ARDMORE		Crothamel Taxi Service		Shoe Repairing		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Phone 7055		ARDMORE		Sedans and Limousines to Hire for All Occasions		Nicholson PRINTING CO.		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
167 Main St., Orange		ARDMORE		Prompt Service Low Rates		General Printers Book Binders and Rebinders		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
THE QUALITY SHOP		ARDMORE		219 West Aspinwall Street, Germantown		TELEPHONE 1637 COURT		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
(MRS.) E. L. COBURN		ARDMORE		PACKARD LIMOUSINE SERVICE		Nicholson PRINTING CO.		The Bank of Courtesy and Service		READING	
Dry Goods and Notions		ARDMORE		Prompt Service Low Rates		General Printers Book Binders and Rebinders		Join our 17th Annual Christmas Savings Club		READING	
Announces its opening at 219 West Aspinwall Street, Germantown		ARDMORE		219 West Aspinwall							

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Newspaper Responsibility

IN A Christmas greeting "to members of the editorial craft everywhere," Eric C. Hopwood, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, expressed this view concerning the outlook for his profession in 1928: "In the year to come even greater things may be expected, and particularly in this period must the viewpoint of responsible editorship be worldwide. The time will be a critical one, and irresponsible journalism must not be permitted to cast the balance against international peace and good will."

There is, of course, a tendency on the part of man to regard all times as critical. Probably there is no reason to apprehend the existence of any graver international situation in 1928 than has existed in years lately passed. But it would be quite possible for irresponsible journalism to create a critical situation, and the protest of the president of so influential a body of journalists against journalism of that type is both reasonable and important.

The influence of journalism upon international relations has never received that scientific study which its importance as a factor in world peace deserves. In time of war, governments treat their press as a scientifically constructed machine for the manufacture of universal hatred within the nation against the enemy. Nothing is left undone to fill the columns of the newspapers with information and misinformation intended to advance this end. The censorship, both governmental and popular, makes the lot of any newspaper which attempts to stand out against the general chorus of war-time obfuscation intolerable. The people of the United States and other nations have so recently had experience in the scientific management of wartime propaganda that knowledge of its effectiveness must be fresh in their memory.

But in time of peace there is no such united effort to use the press for the maintenance of harmonious relations with the outer world. This is perhaps as well, although there does seem a certain irony in the fact that the press cheerfully lends itself to governmental endeavors to extend hatreds, but vigorously repels any effort toward its control in the interests of peace. But control ought not to be necessary. No newspaper of standing will proclaim itself an advocate of war, or even the systematic encourager of international discord. And yet, purely through negligence, purely through an erroneous idea of what constitutes news, and usually because of a lack of true sense of responsibility, newspapers not infrequently become a most fertile source from which spring international misunderstanding and antagonisms.

The newspaper which is conducted with the truly patriotic purpose of serving the best interests of the nation to which it gives adherence will accept seriously responsibility for the character of international news which it publishes. It will not put sensationalism above service to peace. It will not accept the plea that the truth of the news item is the only criterion by which to judge of its worth, for many newspaper stories may be literally true, and yet exert a distinctly injurious influence. It will maintain a sense of proportion in its depiction of foreign affairs, not necessarily suppressing those things which may tend to bring a foreign nation or government into disrepute with its readers, but endeavoring at the same time to recount the more creditable phases of such a nation's thought or activities. If it is an English newspaper it will not depict the activities of Mayor Thompson as representative of all there is of Chicago, nor will an American newspaper with a sense of responsibility find nothing to recount regarding the life of Paris except the gayeties of Montmartre.

The newspaper dealing largely in foreign news may properly take itself as seriously as though it were in fact a diplomatic bureau. An irresponsible, prejudiced, or sensational correspondent at the end of a cable can do vastly more harm to the cause of international harmony than almost any underofficial of a legation or embassy. As the United States becomes more and more involved in foreign affairs—a condition which inevitably must result from the wide extension of our foreign investments—so that section of the press which devotes attention to international news must accept a higher measure of responsibility for the character of the information it collects and publishes. It is an encouraging forecast of the future that the president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors should have made this consideration the dominant note in his annual message.

Poincaré the Unique

PASSAGE by the French Parliament of the annual budget before the beginning of the fiscal year to which it is to apply has established for M. Poincaré several records in the financial history of the Third Republic. As Prime Minister he has persuaded Parliament to enact two consecutive budgets on time—an achievement which has not been equaled by any previous Prime Minister and Finance Minister. With the exception of M. Doumer who had his budget passed on Jan. 1, 1922, M. Poincaré is the only Finance Minister since the war who has not seen the financial debates prolonged many weeks into the new year. He is, furthermore, one of the few French Premiers who on the eve of French general elections has been able to control parliamentary desires to increase expenses.

It has been a habit of French Parliaments to be particularly liberal in the budgets adopted immediately before elections. Thus the 1902 budget was increased by 47,000,000 francs as compared with an average increase of 40,000,000 for the three previous years. During the first three years of the 1902-1906 Parliament, the annual increase was 46,000,000, but for the election year the total went up by 80,000,000. The 1906-1910 legislature consented to an average increase of 58,000,000, but just before going to the elections in 1910 the deputies voted an addition of 180,000,000. For the last Parliament before the war the average increase during the first three years was 184,000,000, but the budget of 1914 carried additions of 453,000,000. This exceptionally large amount was necessary,

in part, because of military expenses which Germany's armament program was thought to require; but there were many sops to local communities and salary increases which it was hoped would be effective electioneering.

M. Poincaré has been tolerably successful in withstanding similar attempts to increase expenses because of the general elections which will come next May. His budget of 42,500,000 francs shows a favorable balance of 55,000,000. For French post-war budgets to balance favorably is a rare occurrence; but the margin of safety is extremely small. It is barely more than one-eighth of one per cent of the total expenses authorized. It is reasonably certain, however, that even if the budget becomes unbalanced, no new taxes will be voted before May. The Bloc National suffered severely in 1924 because it voted new taxes on the eve of the elections of that year. This electoral mistake is not likely to be repeated.

The tenure of French Prime Ministers is usually so brief that few of them have an opportunity of piloting more than one budget through the parliamentary seas. During the last twenty-five years only Combes, Clemenceau and Poincaré have been Prime Minister for a period covering the beginnings of two fiscal years. Combes was Prime Minister during the preparation of three budgets; Clemenceau for five—two before and three during the war—and Poincaré for three. In this respect also M. Poincaré has a unique position in French financial history because his 1923 and 1924 budgets were enacted together. This is the only time that has happened.

The World Pauses to Elect

CURIOSITAT is that so many countries should now be waiting for the results of forthcoming elections. In France, if a public man is asked for his opinion of the probable course of events, he will shake his head and reply, "We must wait for the elections." Those elections are due in the month of May, though it is possible that they will be slightly advanced.

In Germany, the same question will elicit the same reply. In England it is generally recognized that politics are in a state of suspense, and that no certain tendencies can be discerned until the dissolution of the present Parliament and the appeal to the country reveals which party will be in power. The elections will be held either in 1928 or in 1929. Some of the European countries are under dictatorship rule, but it is believed that sooner or later they, too, must proceed to the polls. Rumania is looking forward to elections, as are several other central European nations. Nor is this all. The United States will soon have to determine in what manner it shall be governed, and who will be the next President. Turn where one will, the world is "waiting for the elections."

In democratic countries this situation must periodically arise. That it should arise simultaneously in number of countries is a rarer phenomenon. We are, as it were, coming to the end of a chapter, and soon the leaf will be turned. The new chapter will obviously be of the greatest importance. It may furnish critical pages in the post-war history of the peoples. Many questions are being left in abeyance. Solutions of certain difficulties can scarcely be found until it is known precisely what will be yielded by the popular consultations.

Without discussing at this time the complicated American field, one may for a moment survey the European scene. It will matter greatly what foreign policy is pursued by England, though, with our experience of the continuity of British diplomacy, it is fairly safe to predict that there will be no fundamental changes. There is a deep-seated sense of the need of pursuing, with the necessary modifications indicated by circumstances, the same general lines.

In France it is not so easy to estimate the consequences of the elections. If the Left wins, undoubtedly the movement—or the evacuation of Rhineland, and the fostering of good relations with Germany, will be accelerated; for it is under the government of the Left that the Locarno policy has been inaugurated, and that the League of Nations has been increasingly utilized. Yet it would not be true to suggest that a victory of the Right would inevitably produce a reaction. Most Frenchmen are now persuaded that there is no alternative to Franco-German rapprochement. On the other hand, it may well be that the chances of a Franco-Italian rapprochement would be somewhat greater were the Right in power than if the Left were to succeed; for France is always something of a crusader, and the Left parties reconcile themselves with difficulty to the Fascist form of government in Italy.

It is agreed that Germany may be at the parting of the ways. The signs are reassuring, and it is almost certain that the policy of Dr. Stresemann will be confirmed. Even were there a slight swing to the Right, there would be no substantial change. Germany naturally asks for a speedier fulfillment of certain promises that have been made, and may be more or less insistent on their fulfillment in accordance with the decisions of the ballot. There is, however, an optimistic feeling about the future.

So it would be possible to continue; but everywhere, in spite of various issues being in the balance, the scales appear to be weighted on the side of peace and stability.

Protecting the Investor

EVER since the introduction of the investment trust in the United States in 1921 the subject has been arousing significant interest. While it can be reasonably anticipated that something approaching investment trust regulation may be attempted within the State of New York, and probably in the State of New Jersey, it seems to be rather doubtful whether any similar legislation will be seriously prosecuted in the Congress of the United States this winter. On the other hand, the problem is of such a nature that the assurance has been given that it will be brought up in Washington and will undoubtedly receive some consideration.

In the last Congress and in previous Congresses measures were introduced to restrict the interstate sale of fraudulent securities. This was proposed despite the fact that most of the states have so-called "blue-sky" statutes. It has been

thought that while the laws of the various states may regulate the sale of securities locally, those laws are not uniform and not frequently are totally inadequate to deal with the subject. So insisted has this claim been that the Federal Trade Commission has been implored to undertake voluntarily an investigation of certain stock transactions, independent of all other testimony that has been offered. A report on stock dividends has already been made. Other investigations of a similar character are now in progress, and it has been promised that reports thereon may be expected probably before the winter is past.

Investment trusts, however, are not to be classed with the usual run of investment problems before the country. The investment trust is an outgrowth of experience in the field of investments whereby it is sought to sell to persons of limited means the services of expert advice on investments. Their newness merely renders them easy of misrepresentation. An investment trust is organized for the purpose of obtaining funds from a broad field of owners, these funds in turn to be invested in a widely distributed field of securities. The managers of the trusts presumably possess expert knowledge of industries and of the stock market, and are in a position to distribute the risks of investments in such a manner as to bring in a wide margin of safety.

That there has been a mismanagement of some trusts is no indication that the idea is wrong in plan. It is probably desirable that there shall be a better definition of investment trusts, and the more the question is discussed, the more apt the public is to be afforded that definition. But legislation is no more likely to afford a remedy for the maladministration of investment trusts than it has proved to be for the maladministration of estates or of banks. It can, however, be definitive and restrictive, and if that can be accomplished through the police powers of the states there is no great need for federal statutes on the subject likewise.

New Year and New Joy

WITH the advent of a New Year there comes to everyone the sense of adventure, of starting afresh on a journey which may hold in its untridden paths great possibilities for mankind. In every well regulated business the necessity for taking stock of its assets and liabilities at stated intervals is recognized, and unconsciously the human thought has come to regard the New Year as a fitting time in which mentally to take stock and check up on the progress or failure which has been manifested during the past year.

To some the process may seem to be a sad one as incidents are recalled which, in the light of increased understanding, would have been handled differently. Hasty unconsidered words which had in them a sting which the speaker would fain recall, may come to the thought, bringing with them a sense of failure and discouragement; little opportunities which have slipped past unheeded when the kindly deed or act might have meant so much to a friend struggling with a burden of care. In reviewing the past, watchfulness is necessary lest self-condemnation creep in which will be neither helpful nor constructive in its results. Instead of wasting time over past failures and mistakes it is wiser to profit by the lessons which they have brought and so determine to start out boldly and joyously on the new adventure knowing that every experience has been a step which was not taken in vain since with it came the opportunity of learning the importance of true values?

Each individual has much to contribute to the harmony and joy of the community in which he finds himself. To everyone is given the choice of being either a peacebreaker or a peacemaker—a choice of whether his words shall be those of careless criticism, the repeating of idle rumors, or words of kindness and helpful consideration, the former prolific of trouble and division, the latter a fruitful source of joy and peace. The inspired words of the poet Tennyson may well be taken as a slogan for the coming year: "To speak no slander, nor no listen to it." If this were to be carried out faithfully it is not surprising, rather it is divinely natural, that the vision of Truth, coincident with the advent of Jesus of Nazareth, should dawn upon the watchful consciousness of the shepherds and lead them to his birthplace. It is the way of Truth's appearing. On simple minds does the vision come and in open hearts does it abide. Their sleepless eyes first beheld the radiance of the star, their attuned ears heard the song of the heavenly host, and their answering faith brought them in wonder to the humble place of nativity in which the distracting scenes and noises of the day were yielded.

It is not surprising, rather it is divinely natural, that the vision of Truth, coincident with the advent of Jesus of Nazareth, should dawn upon the gift of imagination of the shepherds down on the hillside that first Christmas night, their flocks safefolded from the attacks of marauding wild beasts. The shepherd is a familiar figure in Biblical lore. He centers the matchless Twenty-third Psalm. Many of the parables of the Master magnify his calling. He is a type of watchfulness. While others sleep, he is alert at his post of duty, fending off enemies of the flock, and refreshing his soul in communion with the stars, when the distracting scenes and noises of the day were yielded.

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